FBIS DAILY REPORT

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U.S. DELAYS TALKS ON DEMILITARIZATION OF SPACE

LD020908 Warsaw PAP in English 0704 GMT 2 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw August 2 1984 -- Commenting on the U.S. reaction to the Soviet offer of talks on demilitarization of space, the Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY said today that if Reagan really wants the talks he should accept the offer without preconditions. Said the paper: "Nothing is changed by the State Department's saying that the U.S. own time-table of negotiations, which differs from the Soviet one, is no precondition."

The paper noted that to define the object of talks when they are already in progress will take weeks which allows one to suspect that what the U.S. is after is not a success in Vienna but pre-election canvassing. It said further:

"The difficult diplomatic manoeuvres in advance of the Vienna meeting indicate a rather later starting of the talks; perhaps after the (?Presidential elections, or most probably after the U.S. President has been inaugurated.)

SOVIET, U.S. STANDS ON SPACE ARMS TALKS COMPARED

LD022008 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] President Reagan of the United States, at his residence in California, following the stance adopted by the Soviet Foreign Ministry yesterday, held a discussion with Secretary of State Shultz and National Security Advisor McFarlane about the proposed talks for the prevention of militarization of space. After this, McFarlane, speaking to press representatives, accused the Soviet statement of distorting the American stand, and he also stated that the United States is still trying for talks without preconditions

I think I am not mistaken if I suppose that following the flood of Soviet and American proposals and counterproposals in recent months the viewer will want an unambiguous answer to the question as to whether there will be negotiations in Vienna on 18 September about a space free of weapons.

Unfortunately no answer can be given today, because although American replies to the Soviet urgings for negotiations have been essentially agreeable for some time, nevertheless, as became even clearer following the talks in California this morning, there is no agreement by any means as to what the subject of the negotiations should be. Should they talk about the problematics of outer space militarization, as they are called by the U.S. State Department, or about Euromissiles also?

Secretary of State Shultz and National Security Advisor McFarlane do not want, a priori, to exclude the latter from the agenda.

For reasons of simplicity perhaps we should take the second subject first. It becomes clear from the statement about the lightning conference in California that the American side would like to smuggle back into the negotiations those missile questions on which discussion was broken off at the fault of the American side. Thus it would attempt in Vienna what it failed to do in Geneva, namely place responsibility on the Soviet side for the deployment of missiles in Europe.

It is obvious that the Soviet Union cannot allow the agenda in Vienna to be pushed in this direction, for since Geneva the American provocation is expanding into another possible area of arms race, space.

This is such an important issue that the Soviet side proposes a joint declaration setting in advance the objective of the talks in Vienna: The two sides should clarify in advance that the topic of discussion should not be what the American side calls the militarization of space but the prevention of the latter and it should be on this that agreement be reached.

Undoubtedly, for years such Soviet and American manmade satellites have been orbiting in the cosmos, and their instruments also serve military purposes, if this is how we define the most important tools for the supervision of the observation of the SALT agreements and other arms limitation agreements. Their significance is extremely great in sea navigation, air traffic, and telecommunications. It is for this reason particularly that the Soviet side proposes that the two sides, even before Vienna, should renounce the so-called killer satellite weapons. Earlier the Soviet Union provided a good example for this with a unilateral undertaking.

Finally, they should mutually suspend for the period of negotiations production and deployment of all weapons that can be used in space. These proposals were described by McFarlane in questioning the genuineness of the Soviet desire for talks and a way of imposing preconditions. In reality these are logical requirements whose misinterpretation is placing doubt on the American readiness to talk. This is how the preparation of the Vienna talks stands at the moment.

GENSCHER ASSURES FRG-GDR TIES BENEFIT ALL EUROPE

AU021005 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Jul 84 p 4

[Zbigniew Ramotowski dispatch: "Satisfaction in Bonn: Reaction to the Loan for the GDR?"]

[Text] Bonn, 26 July -- There are grounds for asserting: "The direction is right and the issue is forging ahead...."

This is what Hans-Dietrich Genscher, chairman of the FDP and FRG foreign minister, said on 26 July about the accord with the GDR that was announced on 25 July by the FRG Government in connection with a new loan of DM950 million for the GDR, and about the GDR's sovereign decisions to ease and expand people-to-people contacts between the two German states.

Voicing in a special statement the conviction that the "agreed line" will be praised by most FRG and GDR citizens, Genscher said: "This accord between the Germans in the West and in the East is German reality invested with political, moral, and historical qualities."

Minister Genscher's statement assured that the rapprochement and cooperation between the FRG and the GDR will be useful not only for the sides directly concerned, but for the entire continent as well. This is what Philipp Jenninger, minister of state in the Chancellor's Office, said at a press conference on the previous day.

The two German states, Genscher continued, can take the initiative in "formulating and deepening the principle of renouncing the use of force" and thus bring closer to reality the FDP demand for "European peace order" and the "great prospect for German and European policy."

Volker Ruehe, deputy chairman of the CDU faction in the Bundestag, was just as satisfied with the new stage of GDR-FRG relations. In his view, too, "internal German relations are on to a good thing" and "are developing." The new bank loan for the GDR, an entire series of "significant concessions in the inter-German personal traffic," and the coming visit to the FRG by Erich Honecker are to Ruehe "a desirable opportunity to deepen the German-German dialogue at the summit." All this augurs well for "internal German politics" and, as this CDU leader stressed, gives lie to the "false alternative" that the SPD formulated last year. (In connection with NATO's Euronuclear armament -- Z. Ramotowski) Ruehe takes the view that the SPD's warning, "either give up additional armaments or be ready for an ice age," has proved a dud.

It is worth noting that whereas Ruehe, in line with the government camp's obvious tactics, primarily threw into relief the connection between "the improved situation in the two parts of Germany" and "detente and peace in Europe," his CSU colleague, Eduard Lintner, spokesman for the faction for the so-called German policy, mentioned a strategic element of the CDU/CSU efforts. This means that, while most extensively promoting contacts and cooperation of a "practical" nature, nothing should be done to indicate that the FRG formally recognizes the GDR's full state sovereignty. Thanks to its "militant German policy," which was initiated by Strauss, Lintner said, the Federal Government has scored an "extraordinary success," while avoiding "the questioning of its basic positions...."

Today the SPD, which is in opposition, continues to criticize precisely such an attitude and strategy in relations with the GDR. Supported by some journalists, the SPD continues to point to the need for the FRG to make allowances for the elementary European facts and the GDR's justifiable interests. One of the problems is to recognize the separate state citizenship of the GDR citizens, to assume negotiations in order to modify the Elbe border so that it runs in the middle of the river, or to establish official contacts between the Bundestag and the People's Chamber of the GDR. However, the SPD spells these reservations under its breath only.

The present Social Democratic opposition is also satisfied with Bonn's official policy and is not grudging it its support. As Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD faction, said: "Their German policy, which was initiated by the SPD and was carried through despite all kinds of resistance, has emerged with flying colors from yet another trial."

HUNGARIAN CONVEYS IMPRESSION OF PERUGIA MEETING

AU311253 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Jul 84 p 7

[Andras Kereszty article on third European nuclear disarmament conference in Perugia: "Civil Defense Bag"]

[Excerpt] One could protest against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, the Warsaw Pact's countermeasures, acts against opposition forces operating in the socialist countries, and the violation of human rights in the West. One felt sometimes (and not without justification) that it is enough to draft any kind of appeal, with a sufficient number of copies, on a typewriter for the typescript to begin immediately to circulate among the delegates.

By way of illustration: At the press center a paper surfaced protesting that not a single "independent" peace movement representative not cooperating with the "official" peace movement was let out of the socialist countries to attend the convention. I asked the conference spokesman at a press conference that day whether the particulars of the document have been scrutinized, for I have met with quite a few people from Hungary who cannot, with the best of will, be described as "official."

The reply was that the organizers, have not examined the particulars and do not have any knowledge of the existence of such a paper. It noticeably did not interest them, although they obviously knew that it contained an untruth that affects the character of the conference organized by them.

I think that this introduction reveals what kind of a conference this was. Western peace movements staged here the third European nuclear disarmament conference. In spite of the time-honored name of conference, nothing here was reminiscent of traditions, or contemporary international gatherings with a similar theme. Even the trappings revealed this. There were many hand-painted posters inviting one to this meeting or that press conference. There were many wearing shorts with buttons to stick on, stitch on, and fasten on. There was not a single slogan to be seen in the whole town which would "warmly greet the participants to the convention." On the board around the dome under renovation, however, mimeographed drawings were on display. Among the birds from a dove cote arrived handcuffed doves of peace, needless to say, from Eastern Europe. And the fact that this was not accidental immediately became evident at the beginning of the opening session, when some 20 people moved up to the stage (where the presidency was sitting too) and with large signs and posters cheered "the absent friends" -- meaning the opposition groups in the socialist countries. About the proportion in representation: There were 1,300 Western delegates to 50 delegates in all from the socialist countries. These, of course, cannot be lumped together. Those, for instance, who took a stand against the official delegations of the socialist countries here in Perugia were harping on the same false strings as the most official officials of the West, and the lords of the establishment do not like to be identified with them.

The question arises: If these were the proportions at the conference, and if such hostile voices were given forums and a reception, then why was it necessary to go at all? Could it not be predicted that this would be the case? Of course it could. The Soviet, Bulgarian, Polish, and Hungarian peace councils decided for participation because they wanted to prove that it is not just a nicely sounding slogan when they declare: It is possible to face worldwide danger only with worldwide collaboration; thus by means of a dialogue between different peace forces.

The other thing is that the best way to argue against distorted, hostile views arising from a naive lack of information is face-to-face, by word of mouth, with the force of personal conviction. And in case (using the language of sports) the field is unfamiliar, then its disadvantages must be accepted too. Political courage was required for participation and for our delegations to fight their struggle as minorities in different committees. At the Hungarian press conference, along with the four members of the official delegation, three other Hungarians took part invited to Perugia by the British Russel Foundation. Of course they were not in synchronization but the most interesting thing was that Radio Free Europe, which recorded every word of the press conference, in its frequent programs did not even mention the words of the latter. It preferred to keep quiet about their position rather than reveal that the differing opinions do not differ in places where the U.S. propaganda center would like them to differ. Instead, the radio station in Munich stated that the Soviet delegation, which had been actively participating in the debates until the end, "withdrew" permanently, a statement of which not a single word is true.

During the dialogue, there were, of course, tough conflicts. There were some -- extremist Frenchmen, GDR dissidents living in the FRG -- who represented the opinion that it is forbidden to have anything to discuss with us. The remarkable result of the debate was the fact that, at the end of the conference, these were forced into an absolute minority.

But the dialogue was often not only tough but also enjoyable. It was good to watch the Soviet Union's Tayrov, smart and always ready for debate; the intelligent and sympathetic Hungarian team; the correct stand, also respecting the opposing opinion, of Wilhelmine Roygrok of the Netherlands; Britain's Bruce Kent's speech worthy of a parliamentary seat; and the passionate Greek delegates taking a strong position in favor of collaboration.

The most exciting battle of words took place in the working groups dealing with the East-West dialogue. The organizers designated three rooms for this subject matter, thus signaling that, whatever part of Europe somebody is coming from, this subject is of capital importance. All three rooms were full during the mornings. But the real conflict of arguments took place in the second room. So much so that by the afternoon, gradually and slowly, everybody slipped over here; there was no empty place to be found, either sitting on the floor or standing along the walls. What was its secret? I can say without exaggeration: The fact that the delegates arriving from socialist countries were given the floor much more than in the other rooms. Reading a prepared declaration was not expected of them, but, instead, real participation in the debates. Here there was need for on-the-spot answers, to answer figures and arguments with arguments. (From the Hungarian delegation, three people gave a good account of themselves. Therefore, asking forgiveness from the others, I will call them by name: Professor Laszlo B. Sztanyik and the two young people, Tamas Lovassy, military expert, and Andras Simonyi, foreign policy expert.) There was, of course, need for a debate leader like Jan Faber of the Netherlands who, although his ideas are considerably different from ours, always created the possibility for the conflict of opposing opinions. On one occasion he said: "Anyone of our East European friends would most probably like to comment on the speech that just ended. On the list of those requesting the floor, however, I do not see anybody's name. Does anybody request the floor?" Somebody did, and got the floor. The argumentative, calm polemics brought the expected result in the development of this type of dialogue; mutual respect of the debating sides and recognition of the fact that the risk is too high in our days not to seek the things that unite us.

At the end of the conference it turned out that those organizations that are really backed by the masses, that are supported first of all by socialist and social democratic parties, desire the dialogue and also want to continue it. It is also certain, of course, that another conference can only be successful if the principle, which the overwhelming majority finally accepted in Perugia, namely, that there is urgent need for calm exchange of views with the delegations of the socialist countries' peace movements, is regarded as a basic principle from the beginning.

U.S. INTERRUPTS DETENTE PROCESS OF HELSINKI ACT

LD021825 Budapest in English to Europe 1050 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Judy Nagy commentary]

[Text] The heads of states of 33 European countries and the United States and Canada signed the Helsinki Final Act on 5 August 9 years ago.

In these 9 years the word "Helsinki" has imprinted itself on people's minds as the equivalent of detente. At the time Europe and the whole world believed that this important document will be the starting point of new and even more fruitful period of cooperation, and not as it turned out, the highest point of detente.

Nine years are almost nothing when viewed in historical perspective, yet Helsinki appears to be more distant now than ever. The process of detente was interrupted in the late seventies and early eighties, primarily because the American Administration began to view East-West cooperation as a one-way street, a situation that they claim benefits only the socialist world.

Although West European experience runs counter to that allegation, Washington, first of all through carrying through the various armament programs, had the NATO allies (?stripped) away from the basic principles of peaceful cooperation as laid down in the Helsinki Final Act. As a result the situation today is characterized by tension. Its root cause, the socialist countries believe, is the start of deployment of the new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, and an openly anti-Soviet and anti-communist policy pursued by the Washington administration has decisively brought Soviet-American relations to a low point.

The socialist countries, including Hungary, are doing their best to find the way out and ease the tension. Their self-defense organization, the Warsaw Treaty, has submitted a great many disarmament and confidence-building proposals of the kind also urged by the Secretariat of the International Committee of European Security and Cooperation in a declaration published for the current anniversary. The Soviet Union, on its part, has made a unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the Warsaw Treaty has proposed to NATO the mutual renouncement of the use of force. Hungary, within her own means, tries to help the maintenance of the dialogue, a desire also indicated by high-level conferences with West European leaders as well as plans for Budapest to play host to the European cultural forum next year. Cooperation to protect peace and security, to preserve the achievements of detente and the Helsinki process are the basic goals of Hungarian foreign policy.

On the anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act it is being stressed in Budapest that peaceful cooperation among countries with different social systems is a basic precondition for the security of existence.

BEKTESHI RECEIVES VIETNAMESE DELEGATION

AU021211 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Besnik Bekteshi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received the delegation for technological and scientific cooperation of the SRV led by Duong Hong Dat, vice chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee. The meeting was also attended by Muhamet Kapllani, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ramadan Garo, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; and Hoang Quoc Tinh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vientam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

A protocol on the sixth session of the Albanian-Vietnamese Commission for Scientific and Technological Cooperation was signed in Tirana today. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Ramadan Garo and on the Vietnamese side by Duong Hong Dat. The ceremony was attended by Ajet Ylli, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; Stavri Orgocka, deputy minister of agriculture; Zeqi Agolli, head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and members of the two delegations. Ambassador Hoang Quoc Tinh was also present.

Departs 2 August

AU021910 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The delegation for technological and scientific cooperation of the SRV led by Duong Hong Dat, vice chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee, left Albania today. The delegation was bid farewell at the airport by Ramadan Garo, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; Zeqi Agolli, head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and others. Hoang Quoc, Tinh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

PRESIDIUM GREETS POLAND ON NATIONAL DAY

AU301410 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Tirana, July 22 (ATA) -- The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has sent the following message of greetings to the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland:

"On occasion of the national day of the PPR, we convey the best greetings and wishes to the Polish people".

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO ARGENTINA -- By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Piro Andoni has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Argentina. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Jun 84 AU]

LIGHT INDUSTRY COOPERATION WITH USSR PLANNED

AU021817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] On 2 August in Sofia a meeting of the permanent working group on cooperation between the Ministry of Production and Trade in Consumer Goods and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry took place. A cooperation protocol for the period of 1984-1985 and until 1990 was signed. It envisages the application of new forms of joint work on scientific-technological issues, introduction of licenses, and scientific-technological cooperation. It was decided to work out a complex program on scientific-technological and economic cooperation with the view of expanding and strengthening integrational relations in the light industry area.

Georgi Karamanev, minister of production and trade in consumer goods, attended the signing ceremony.

BZNS OFFICIAL REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL SUCCESSES

AU030823 Sofia BTA in English 1208 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 2 (BTA) -- Bulgaria ranks as the world's first producer of cigarettes and tobacco per capita of the population, second in the production of tomatoes and sunflower, third of wheat, fourth of strawberries and seventh of grapes. This is emphasized in today's NARODNA ARMIYA by Mr Aleksandur Petkov, the chairman of the Central Council of the National Agroindustrial Union [BZNS]. He points out that for the first three years of the eighth five-year planned period /1981-1985/ the Bulgarian agriculture has been developing successfully. These three years the average yield of grain has reached 9,203,000 tons. Compared to the average annual level of the seventh five-year planned period, grain production marks a growth of 16 percent. For the meat this percentage is 9.2, for milk 1 and for eggs 13.7.

Mr Aleksandur Petkov emphasizes that the main task being resolved by the Bulgarian farming today is as follows: To ensure, on the basis of all-round intensification, such growth rates of the production as to correspond to the real possibilities and needs of the country. This means to attain a minimum 20-30 percent growth of the plant-growing output with moderate capital investments in the years to come. In the next two or three years there are going to be applied the latest world techno-scientific achievements and vanguard technologies in the branch. They include mechanized production of vegetable seedlings and flowers, the production of planning material of vegetatively reproduced crops free from viruses and other diseases, and free raising of milk cows in boxes. [as received]

In the field of the food industry efforts are aimed at raising the technical level and quality of production. A general concept of this subbranch's development up to 1990 has been worked out.

Mr Aleksandur Petkov also dwells on the farm produce trade. Agrarian export makes up 25 percent of Bulgaria's total exports. Supplies earmarked for the USSR and the other CMEA countries make up more than 80 percent. By importing from Bulgaria the other CMEA members meet 40 percent of their import needs in processed fruit and vegetables, more than 40 percent of fresh vegetables and about 50 percent of the grapes. More than half of Bulgarian capacities in the canning industry are fulfilling Soviet orders alone. Bulgaria supplies the international markets with substantial amounts of bottled and broached wines, cigarettes, tobacco and other commodities.

BALEV DKP LEADERS HOLD FRIENDLY TALKS

AU021955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Milko Balev has received Wilhelm Sprenger and Sepp Meyer, members of the DKP Central Committee Secretariat, who are vacationing in Bulgaria. Comrade Milko Balev briefed the guests on the achievements and tasks of the BCP and the entire people in constructing the developed socialist society, implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, and applying the new creative postulates and practical approaches of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, as well as on the peace-loving foreign policy of Bulgaria in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on topical issues of the two parties' activities and issues related to the international situation and the international communist and workers movement. High evaluation was voiced of the traditionally fraternal relations between the BCP and the DKP, and the willingness to further develop them was confirmed.

AUSTRIA CP'S MUHRI DEPARTS BULGARIA 30 JULY

AU011040 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, who has been in Bulgaria on vacation, left the country on 30 July.

Comrade Franz Muhri was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

LEADERS AT NICARAGUAN RECEPTION -- On 19 July Bayardo Salmeron Chavez, Nicaraguan ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception at the Nicaraguan Embassy on the 5th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist People's Revolution. The reception was attended by Comrades Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Andrey Lukanov, Stanish Bonev, and Dimitur Stanishev; BCP Central Committee department heads; leaders of public and mass-political organizations; and chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia. The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 19 Jul 84 AU]

LEADERS AT FRENCH RECEPTION -- Jean-Marie le Breton, French ambassador to Bulgaria, has given a reception on the embassy's premises on the occasion of the national holiday of France. Comrades Milko Balev, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, members of the government, leaders of creative organizations and unions and also chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria attended the reception, which was held in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Jul 84 AU]

IRAQI AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION -- On 16 July 'Abd Husayn Ibrahim ar-Rafa'i, Iraqi ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception on his country's national holiday. The reception was attended by Comrade Petur Tanchev and Stanish Bonev; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Bulgarian-Iraqi Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation; Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agroindustrial Union; and leaders of public and mass-political organizations. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia conveyed greetings at the reception, which took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 19 Jul 84 AU]

LAUSANNE MEETING DECISIVE IN DEPOLITICIZING IOC

LD021337 Prague CTK in English 1205 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Prague Aug 2 (CTK) -- The International Olympic Committee [IOC] was not prudent enough to realize the danger posed by the fact that it has selected Seoul, South Korea, as the venue of the 1988 summer Olympics. Since the IOC decisions are in many respects clearly political, the demand for the international body to include more people from national olympic committees and international sport federations is correct. The IOC now comprises financiers, industrialists and others whose knowledge of sport is superficial. At various with the principles of the Olympic Charter, the organization of the current games was vested in private entrepreneurs.

Decisive for the Olympic movement will be the extraordinary session of the IOC in Lausanne this autumn which is to discuss the future of the Olympic Games in general. This is closely connected with the democratization of the IOC, which has been discussed since the 1973 Olympic Congress without any progress being made.

BRAZILIAN CP GENERAL SECRETARY ENDS VISIT

LD022047 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Giocondo Dias, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil, today ended his working visit in the CSSR. He learned of the work of our party and its bodies in the construction of socialism and he exchanged views on topical issues of the common struggle for the maintenance of world peace and security.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

AU310650 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 25 Jul (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, have sent Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the state holiday of the Republic of Cuba -- the 31st anniversary of the people's uprising:

Dear Comrade Castro, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the USSR's Government and people, as well as in our own name, we send you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Councils of State and Ministers, and all Cuban people ardent comradely greetings and congratulations on the 31st anniversary of the People's Uprising Day.

Together with the people of fraternal Cuba, we in the CSSR are recalling today the courageous attack on Moncada Barracks, which has become an important landmark in the Cuban people's revolutionary and national liberation struggle and which signified a new stimulus for escalating the anti-imperialist movement of the peoples of Latin America. We highly respect the efforts exerted by your people in acting upon the conclusions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba for the building of a socialist society and for consolidating and defending the revolutionary achievements and the sovereignty and independence of their country against the attacks and provocations of American imperialism. We are pleased with the results which are being achieved by Cuba's people under the party's leadership and in cooperation with the fraternal states.

As a firm link in the community of socialist states, the Republic of Cuba is significantly contributing toward consolidating their unity and collaboration. It has won high recognition for its peace foreign policy and its active participation in the struggle against imperialism and the struggle to avert the war threat and to bring about lasting peace and international cooperation, based on equal rights, and the free and independent development of nations.

We highly appreciate the fact that our fraternal parties and countries and the CSSR and Cuban peoples are bound by firm ties of traditional friendship and of fruitful all-round cooperation, ties which are based on well-proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We assure that the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people will continue on the path to comprehensive development of these ties, the path to solidarity consolidation and friendship of the peoples of the CSSR and Cuba.

We wish you, dear Comrade Castro, and the Communists and all working people of Cuba further successes in building the socialist society in your country.

-- Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR's National Assembly, sent Flavio Brava Pardo, chairman of the National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba, a congratulatory telegram on the state holiday of the Republic of Cuba.

-- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, congratulated Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba.

NEW FORMALITIES SIMPLIFY TRIPS TO, FROM POLAND

AU301823 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jul 84 p 2

[CTK report: "New Principles for Tourism Between CSSR and the Polish People's Republic; Simplification of Formalities"]

[Text] Prague -- The new principles for tourism between the CSSR and the PPR, issued on the basis of negotiations conducted by the joint Czechoslovak-Polish Commission for Resolving Issues of Tourism between the two states, became valid on 1 August 1984. According to these principles, tours of duty, including trips of foreign staff traveling on diplomatic, official, and Polish passports carrying the "S" stamp, will be cleared without further formalities; those on other kinds of travel documents will be cleared after the reasons for the tour of duty are documented.

Tourism organized by travel bureaus will be realized for a minimum of 15 persons in a group, and for a minimum of 3 days with 2 nights spent in the country. Tourism on the basis of vouchers for services, issued by the travel bureaus, will be introduced this year.

Citizens of the two parties to the contract may also invite a specified range of relatives, provided that the person issuing the invitation pays the necessary expenditures connected with the stay of the invited person: husband, wife, children, parents; adult children, their husbands or wives, and their children; father- and mother-in-law; brothers and sisters, their husbands or wives, and their children under legal age, if they travel with one of the parents.

The invitation is issued on a standard form which is provided by the national committees supplying registers of births and deaths. The invitation is verified by the appropriate national committee and is valid for 6 months, beginning with the date it is filled out.

Private trips in humanitarian cases and in cases worthy of consideration can be made on the condition that this nature of the trip is proved to the border bodies by a credible document, telegram on a demise, a doctor's certificate, etc.

The humanitarian cases involve particularly parents' visits to their children under legal age; visits to relatives who are seriously ill; visits of husbands or wives in mixed marriages; and also trips for concluding a marriage or for participating in relatives' burials.

The cases worthy of consideration particularly include courses of curative baths on the basis of receipts issued by the Balnea or Slovakotherma Czechoslovak travel bureaus and proving that the course of curative baths has been paid for; courses of treatment on the basis of a certificate stating that the patient is being admitted to an institution for treatment; and trips for nursing old and disabled members of the family (husband or wife, parents, children, brothers or sisters or their husbands, wives, or children) on the basis of a submitted doctor's certificate. They further include trips for attending court procedures and proceedings at prosecutors' offices or at the offices of state notaries, national committees, and so forth. The cases worthy of consideration also cover the mutual visits of participants in the resistance movements of World War II and visits to the graves of resistance fighters who fell in the resistance movement, which take place at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Union of Antifascist Fighters and of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy of the PPR.

Travel within the framework of partnership contacts takes place on the basis of an invitation verified by the appropriate territorial authority. The Road of Czechoslovak-Polish Friendship will be reopened, and shipping on the border sections of the Poprad and Dunajec Rivers resumed for sports and tourism purposes on 1 August 1984.

-- Detailed information will be provided by the appropriate passport and visa sections and by the national committees charged with supplying the registers of deaths and births.

BRIEFS

NEW DANISH AMBASSADOR -- Gutav Husak, president of the Republic, received Hans Jespersen, new ambassador of Denmark to the CSSR, who was presenting his credentials. During the audience the positive development of Czechoslovak-Danish relations was appreciated and the interest of both sides in their expansion and intensification in all areas was confirmed. It was noted that mutually advantageous cooperation between countries with different social systems helps to improve the international climate and to strengthen confidence and security both in Europe and the world at large. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 1 Aug 84 LD]

SOCIAL COMPUTER INSTALLED -- An EC-1045, one of the largest computers produced in the CEMA countries, was installed in the computer center of the Brno Advanced School of Technology on Friday [29 Jun]. It is the fifth Soviet computer of this type imported to the CSSR and the first used in the Czechoslovak educational system. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jun 84 p 2 AU]

LENART VISITS HARVESTING -- Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, made a working visit to the Topolcany district. He was interested in the preparation for and continuous securing of a smooth running of summer agricultural work in the district and in the first results of harvest. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Aug 84 LD]

PRESS SHOWS REGRET AT NOT ATTENDING OLYMPICS

LD021338 Hamburg DPA in German 1203 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Excerpts] East Berlin, 2 Aug (DPA) -- GDR sports fans rely mainly on Western television for the coverage of the Olympic Games. GDR media confine themselves to terse reports of the results. GDR television has been running results following its late newsbulletin. This program was not initially planned, for it is not listed in the program previews.

Regret at the absence of GDR athletes appears to be universal. The reprint of a Hungarian newspaper comment in several GDR newspapers indicates official sympathy for this view. The Hungarian comments say: "We regret that our sportsmen cannot attend the Olympic Games and we do not wish to question the legitimacy of the Olympics in Los Angeles." The Olympic Games are "an event that is being watched and arouses great interest among sports fans."

Some people believe that the absence of the socialist states has had an effect not intended by their leaders. American athletes, unrivaled by Soviet and GDR athletes, enable U.S. television to project worldwide an aura of self-assurance, confident of winning, which has long been absent from the American image.

SHIP HITS MINE IN RED SEA, CREW NOT INJURED

LD021920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1833 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 2 Aug (ADN) -- The GDR ship Georg Schumann was seriously damaged on Thursday by a floating mine of unknown origin on the voyage from the Ethiopian port of Aseb to Port Sudan in the Red Sea, and had to drop anchor off the Saudi Arabian coast due to loss of steering. None of the crew was injured.

ENVOY PROTESTS FRG REFUSAL TO EXTRADITE CITIZEN

LD021233 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1111 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn, 2 Aug (ADN) -- The head of the GDR's Permanent Mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt, today protested to the minister of state in the Federal Chancellor's Office, Jenninger, on behalf of the GDR Government against the refusal by the Hamburg director of public prosecutions to extradite GDR citizen Frank Weissgerber.

Together with an accomplice, who has meanwhile been sentenced to life imprisonment in the GDR, Weissgerber attacked, murdered, and robbed 24-year-old Ingolf Hauser from Voelpke, Oschersleben Kreis, on 8 October 1982. He subsequently fled to the FRG, committing further criminal offenses in the process.

Ambassador Moldt expressed the GDR's expectation that Weissgerber would be handed over to the GDR in accordance with the usual international practice.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES BURUNDI'S BAGAZA

AU021938 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following telegram signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, chairman of the Party of Unity and National Progress in Burundi:

Dear Comrade Jean-Bapiste Bagaza: On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf, I convey cordial congratulations on your reelection as chairman of the Party of Unity and National Progress.

The decisions of the Second Congress of the Party of Unity and National Progress form a milestone in further building a new life in Burundi. I wish you best health, creative vigor, and much success in implementing these important decisions.

SED CC GREETINGS TO ZAMBIA'S PRESIDENT KAUNDA

AU021929 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings address signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party [UNIP]:

Dear Comrade President: On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of UNIP's foundation, I convey to you fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf. UNIP was at the head of the country's struggle for national independence and since then has been leading the people of Zambia on the path of strengthening and defending their revolutionary achievements as well as in building a humanistic society free from exploitation.

It fills us with pleasure that between the SED and UNIP close relations have developed on the basis of joint interests in the struggle for peace and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and any form of apartheid. These relations give the development of the friendship between our peoples and the cooperation of our states' strong impulses.

Due to the policy of intensive armament, confrontation, and destabilization pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, the existence of mankind is endangered more and more. Therefore it is of particular importance that all peace-loving states and forces strengthen their actions and unite in order to secure peace and implement detente and disarmament.

The SED is at the side of the independent states and progressive forces in southern Africa in defending peace in the region and the sovereignty of the front-line states. It supports the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of their liberation movements.

Accept best wishes for UNIP and the people of the Republic of Zambia in implementing the tasks ahead of them. I wish you personally best health, creative vigor, and further successes in your responsible work.

HONECKER CONDOLES WITH CDU ON STEIDLE'S DEATH

LD282051 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jul (ADN) -- Luitpold Steidle, member of the Presidium of the Main Executive Committee of the CDU, died Friday at the age of 86 after a long illness. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has on behalf of the Central Committee expressed his sincere sympathy in a message of condolence to CDU Chairman Gerlad Goetting and to all CDU members. The message of condolence stresses Steidle's work in strengthening the trusting cooperation between Marxists and Christians for peace and social progress. In an obituary, the Presidium of the CDU Main Executive Committee praises Steidle's personality and work. He made a great contribution, among other things, as minister of health and subsequently as mayor of Weimar.

USSR'S MARCHUK ON TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

LD251210 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 25 (MTI) -- "Regarding the dimensions and success of bilateral Soviet-Hungarian technical-scientific cooperation, it takes a leading place in the system of relations between the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries. This cooperation relies on advance planning, covers both basic and applied research, and originates from the vital necessities of the scientific-technical advancement of both countries", writes Academician G.I. Marchuk, vice-chairman [of the USSR Council of Ministers] and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Soviet Union, in an article carried in Wednesday's NEPSZABADSAG, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the signing of the first Soviet-Hungarian scientific-technical cooperation agreement.

This time has "been sufficiently long for us to be convinced in practice of the importance and necessity of this mutual cooperation for our countries", writes Marchuk and states: "From the beginning, our relations were based on the principles of equality, the provision of mutual comradely assistance and mutual advantages".

"Our common and uniform aim is to attain the first line of scientific-technical progress", emphasizes Marchuk. "Therefore, development of energetics, the fight for a better utilization of fuels and energy sources, raising the standard of machine production on the basis of introducing computer engineering as widely as possible is among the main tasks to be solved through joint efforts".

Marchuk also writes that "our countries have reached new tasks in their consistent development" which are in connection with switching over to the intensive phase of economy characteristic of the advanced stage of socialism.

"The basis of success in this extremely difficult work is the same for us", writes Marchuk. Namely: a rational utilization of resources, raising productivity of labour, perfecting labour organization, the organic linking of the results of the scientific-technical revolution to the advantages of the socialist economic system.

"In the current five-year plan it is therefore of special significance to cooperate in the priority fields of sicence and technology: in establishing energy saving techniques and technology, in a better utilization and processing of resources, in the automation and mechanization production, in robot technology, in the production and application of micro-processors, in further developing the agricultural-industrial complex."

The author says in his lengthy article that "In the past years direct contacts have developed well between the ministries, authorities, scientific-technical, design and editorial establishments and industrial companies of the two countries. This makes the process of planning joint works much easier and saves expensive time."

At present there are 260 Soviet and 200 Hungarian technical-scientific organisations working on over 350 projects and the majority of these are realized in 42 government and ministerial agreements, writes Marchuk, in his article, lavishly endowed with facts and figures which provide examples of almost all the fields of cooperation.

In conclusion he says: "It is no small feat what has been done in the frame of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation. The Soviet Union greatly values the achievements of this cooperation and attaches great importance to the further development and deepening of joint projects. The resolutions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and that of the HSWP's 12th Congress have set extensive programmes to increase the living standards of workers and their welfare. One of the most important tasks of technical-scientific cooperation lies in our doing all we can to assist the realization of these programmes."

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

AU291831 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Cuba, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent the following telegram to Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in Havana:

Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro!

On the national day of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the attack on Moncada Barracks and the day of national uprising, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and on behalf of our entire people, we send our comradely greetings and heartfelt good wishes to you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and to the fraternal Cuban people.

Our people view with appreciation the results and revolutionary achievements that the Cuban people, led by the Communists, have scored in past years in the implementation of the decisions of the Second Congress of their Cuban Communist Party.

With its internationalist foreign policy, the Republic of Cuba has earned lasting merits in the struggle against imperialism, for socialism and peace. Our working people feel solidarity with the Cuban people who continue to be threatened by extremist reactionary circles.

We are pleased that the fraternal friendship and multilateral cooperation between our parties and people are steadily strengthening in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

On the occasion of the anniversary, we sincerely wish you, the Cuban Communists, and all Cuban people further successes in defending their country, in making their country flourish, and in their activity serving the cause of socialism and peace.

KADAR MEETS LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION OFFICIALS

LD261407 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council, today received in parliament the leading dignitaries of the Lutheran World Federation, including Bishop Josiah Kibiri, president of the federation, and Secretary General Carl Mau.

They discussed the international situation and joint responsibility of people with differing ideologies and living in countries of different social systems for ensuring that peace, detente, and mutual confidence should be strengthened. Participants at the meeting included Zoltan Kaldy, presiding bishop of the Lutheran Church, and State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Religious Affairs.

GOVERNMENT ON MILITARY SERVICE, COMPUTERS

LD022234 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Gabor Bankuti report on the 2 August session of the Council of Ministers]

[Text] The government discussed the report by the chairman of the State Youth Committee on young people who have been accepted at universities and colleges but who are doing regular military service prior to starting their studies.

According to the national defense law adopted in 1980, everyone, including future university and college students, does regular military service for 18 months. On this basis, 1 year later, the system was introduced that future students did service for 12 months prior to their studies and for 6 months after the completion of their studies; they are trained not separately, but at various camps with modern equipment, where their rights, obligations, conditions of service, and opportunities for advancement are identical with those of the other, regular soldiers.

It is not planned to change this system because the opinion is that, in essence, it has proved successful. It is considered in military circles to be definitely good, because the higher education and disciplined behavior of those preparing for university are useful for the others, just as it is useful for them to learn by close observation of their brothers-in-arms, who are skilled in practical matters.

Nevertheless, some circumstances have created tension, and these have been mentioned in student parliaments. For example, future university and college students have been dispersed over too many units, and these have not been adequately prepared to receive them. Educational institutions have not been adequately informed about where their future students are doing service, thus making it difficult for them to maintain contact.

For this reason, the government considers further measures to be necessary in order to eliminate the phenomena which have been objected to. In the future, an endeavor must be made so that preadmission college or university students go to units in accordance with their chosen specialized fields, to military posts in which they are able to make the best possible use of their abilities, and where simultaneously then can expand their technical knowledge.

The number of garrisons to which students can be called will be reduced. Also, in the year of military service prior to studies, young people will be able to prepare adequately for their work in the college or university. This means that opportunities for students to have regular consultations in their free time within the garrison will be ensured. The method and time of this will be decided jointly by the units and the educational institutions. For example, study circles will be formed for learning and practicing foreign languages, for computer studies; the technical conditions for this will be created this year. In order to facilitate the starting of careers and establishment of families of graduates, endeavors must be made so that graduates are drafted for the remaining 6 months in the year after graduation to corps appropriate to their qualifications and where adequate recognition of their greater knowledge will be taken into account.

The other topic of the government session was the spread of personal computers, or, as it is appropriate to call them in official technical circles, microcomputers, on the basis of the briefing of the chairman of the Science Policy Committee. I think the essence is that computers are an essential part of life, and their spread is considered to be important and indispensable for leadership. Naturally, scholars are preoccupied with what has been mentioned more than once in the media -- that a reduction in the customs tariff rate on personal computers is required. More precisely, the domestic price of computers should not be so high in comparison to foreign prices. According to assessment, the conditions for reducing the domestic price can be created by broadening domestic manufacture. In the interests of their domestic manufacture, the government set tasks for the training of experts and for cooperation with other CEMA member-states. Researchers are advised to devote special attention to the development of special computers -- for example, for systems serving medical, hospital, agricultural, or educational purposes. Tools which ensure the relationship of man and machine are important -- for example, a sound-recognition system which enables the issuing of commands to a computer in words, not by anyone but -- if I am allowed to use the unscientific expression -- the master. The manufacture of such items could even mean an export opportunity for Hungarian industry. Among the tasks set is that school computer programs be used in the education of adults. Beyond these tasks, experts also consider it necessary that, since very many types of personal computers have been imported, consumers should be informed about them and about which one is recommended for a particular purpose.

MORE ENTERPRISES USING NEW MANAGING SYSTEMS

AU302100 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 27 Jul 84 p 3

[Unattributed article]

[Summary] New managing systems are increasingly being introduced in commerical and catering enterprises. "The proportion of contractual, leased, and profit-sharing stores and catering places has already exceeded 20 percent of the overall network."

"The contractual form is the most widespread, especially in catering services with 70 percent of the offered units being taken by entrepreneurs." In the small-scale trade and industrial goods business, the proportion is smaller. In cooperative trade 40 percent of "the cooperative catering units is contractually managed."

"The pfofit-sharing system is also widespread," the turnover of more than 2,000 stores and catering places being 10 percent higher than before the introduction of the system. Less attention is paid to the leasing of shops than initially, the enterprises "intended to lease five times as many stores as are currently leased." The introduction of new forms "as shown to improve the supply of the population" contribute to the development of a better selection of goods in shops. Another favorable thing is that "the open hours of the stores have increased some 10-20 percent and are better adjusted to local requirements." Service and shopping conditions have become more attentive and faster.

Along with the favorable changes "there are also many problems." In some cases "the choice of basic goods having a smaller profit margin has fallen behind...and inexpensive goods are not available, or inventories fall below the minimum secure level." In certain catering places there is a decrease in the turnover of food but "an increase in the sale of alcoholic beverages."

U.S. PROPOSES EASING ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

LD022201 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The American Administration has notified the Polish Government about the latest decisions by President Reagan. PAP reports that this took place in the course of today's talks between Jan Kinast, member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and U.S. Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim John Davis.

The talks were held at the request of the U.S. side. The U.S. representative in Warsaw stated that the U.S. Government has decided:

first, to lift the ban on scientific trips within the framework of the Maria Curie-Sklodowska Fund and to restore full scientific exchanges with Poland;

second, to restore to the Polish airline, LOT, the right to land in the United States, provided the Polish Government will give up the arbitration claim against the United States submitted to the International Civil Aviation Organization, and also depending on negotiations on a new bilateral aviation agreement.

In addition to this the U.S. charge d'affaires stated that in recognition of the far-reaching, positive influence which the amnesty could have for the Polish people, President Reagan is prepared to annul, within the next few weeks, the U.S. protest against Poland's membership in the IMF.

The U.S. Government makes this dependent on its assessment of whether the amnesty proclaimed by the Sejm will be carried out in full and in a rational manner.

The U.S. stand will no doubt be thoroughly examined and analyzed by our government from the point of view of the interests of the Polish state and society.

Against the background of the reports coming from Washington, PAP says it is impossible not to present a few reflections of a more general nature. It is well known that Poland's stance on American policy toward our country was expressed most fully and most vividly in the 3 November 1983 Polish Government note to the U.S. Government. Assessments and postulates contained in that document have not lost their topicality and importance.

The Polish public has the right to expect a full and constructive reply to this note, that is, among other things, that illegal sanctions imposed by the U.S. Government on our country and, under its pressure, by certain other Western countries, be lifted, and, above all, that a normal custom duty status in trade relations be reinstated and that a normalization of financial and credit relations take place. These sanctions have struck the worst of blows, totaling as much as $13 billion. These losses have been demonstrated many times, notably in the so-called white book. The U.S. President himself has, in recent weeks, admitted twice in public that the sanctions have affected the Polish public. The Polish public expects the unconditional lifting of the illegal sanctions and compensation from the United States for the material and moral losses sustained. This time the United States ignores this aspect.

In this context, PAP says it is necessary to recall an excerpt from a speech by the Polish premier, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, made at the 21 July Sejm session: We have a right to expect that suitable trade and financial conditions will be created to compensate losses incurred and to facilitate the repayment of debts.

It emerges from a preliminary reading of the American proposals -- which are called decisions -- that the U.S. Government is still not ready to enter into a full normalization of relations based on respect for the sovereignty of the Polish People's Republic, observance of the principle of noninterference in Poland's internal affairs, and adherence to bilateral agreements and contracts.

On the contrary, the United States still links its steps to political conditions, which are, in fact, interference in sovereign decisions of the authorities of the Polish state.

How much time is necessary for Washington to understand that Polish matters are decided on in Poland, that the amnesty is not a concession under pressure of somebody's conditions, but the result of the process of normalization of the life in our country, and the result of the consistent implementation of the program of the ninth party congress and the line of socialist renewal. PAP says that it is possible to expect that in the Polish Government's reply, all elements affecting relations between Poland and the United States will be taken into account.

FRG CHURCH STATEMENTS TERMED HYPOCRITICAL

LD271703 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 27 -- The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU and Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today both commented on a recent statement of the West German Roman Catholic Episcopate intended as a reply to Polish voices concerning the FRG church organizations' policies towards revanchist associations in West Germany.

Terming the stance of the West German bishops as "mildly speaking, having little to the point" and outright "hypocritical and mendatious," TRYBUNA blamed them for ignoring historic facts and ursurpation of competences which stay with the Vatican.

It recalled that years ago, taking account of the new political realities, the Holy See had officially established a new territorial division of church and new diocesal hierarchy.

The daily pointed out that apostolic visitors regularly take part in annual anti-Polish rallies of Landsmaschaften, thus endorsing their revanchist slogans.

Both parties recalled also a fresh onslaught on the Polish authorities by chief West German revanchist Herbert Czaja who recently renewed in the Bundestag calls for "minimum human rights" for an alleged million-strong German minority in Poland.

ZOLNIERZ complained both statements are far from being an exception in the FRG. It said they are but a peak of an iceberg, and "but two instances of an incessant anti-Polish activity of revanchist forces, which unfortunately include also a considerable portion of West German Catholic clergy, working to the blessing from their bishops.

It said further: "Separate priesthood for the so-called D.P.'s certainly suits perfectly all this revanchist campaign while the presence of the so-called apostolic visitors at anti-Polish revanchist rallies is form of support to political attacks against the integrity of the Polish state."

SPORTS OFFICIAL REITERATES OLYMPICS POSITION

LD020956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] A meeting has been held in Gdynia between Marian Renke, chairman of the Main Committee for Physical Culture and Sport; and athletes preparing for friendly competitions in Moscow and Prague, trainers, and sports officials.

While speaking to those present he said, among other things, that the decision not to take part in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles was difficult and unpleasant for all of us. The reasons were explained with full frankness in the statement of the Polish Olympic Committee. This document first of all pointed out the atmosphere in Los Angeles concerning the participation of the teams from socialist countries, which was contrary to Olympic principles, and the lack of sufficient guarantees for their safety. Unfriendly policy by the U.S. Administration toward Poland was also emphasized.

Marian Renke handed a fifth Olympic circle [confirmation that the achieved results qualify an athlete to take part in the Olympics] to over 20 sportsmen.

OLSZOWSKI ON ANNIVERSARY OF HELSINKI FINAL ACT

LD012025 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] As reported earlier the Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski said in an interview with PAP, that the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation was the sum total of the best experiences and successes of the policy of peaceful coexistence. He stated that the proper commemoration of the historic anniversary we should like to see in the return to that policy in all its aspects and in all domains.

OLSZOWSKI, NESTOROWICZ SEE PAKISTANI OFFICIAL

LD301904 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 30 -- Pakistani First Deputy Foreign Minister Niaz A. Niak paid a visit here between July 20 and 30. He was received by Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz.

In the course of talks held in the Foreign Ministry, Deputy Ministers Ernest Kucza and Niaz A. Naik exchanged views on mutual relations between both countries, including economic and trade cooperation and on assessments of important international issues.

Both deputy foreign ministers signed a programme of cultural and scientific cooperation for the years 1985-86.

COURTS APPLY AMNESTY TO 78,000 SINCE 23 JULY

LD022003 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Implementation of the Amnesty Act continued today. Between 23 July and today courts have applied the amnesty regulations to almost 78,000 people. Almost 20,000 have received pardons for their prison sentences, while the penal proceedings of more than 46,000 people have been discontinued.

LUBLIN PRISON OFFICIAL ON AMNESTY IMPLEMENTATION

LD022345 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The Amnesty Act has been in force for 10 days now. How is it being implemented in our region? I am asking the chairman of the Penitentiary Department of the Lublin Voivodship Court, (Kazimierz Postulski).

[(Postulski)] The information which is at my disposal concerns three voivodships: Biala-Podlaska, Chelm, and Lublin. During the 10 days in which the amnesty has been in force the courts in these voivodships have applied amnesty regulations to 2,409 people, including 628 whose sentences have been annulled, 40 whose sentences have been shortened, and more than 1,740 who, have been advised of the discontinuation of criminal proceedings affecting them. By 1 August about 530 people had left prison; either their arrests were voided because their sentences were not yet legally valid, or else their legally valid sentences were voided.

[Interviewer] Does this group include people serving sentences for political offenses?

[(Postulski)] There were no political offenders in the group of persons with legally valid sentences. There was a group of a dozen or so people for whom temporary detention has been waived and against whom criminal proceedings have been discontinued. Altogether, proceedings in connection with political offenses have been dropped in cases involving 42 people. All people who are in prison or detention in accordance with their legally valid sentences or under temporary detention, and who fall within the scope of the amnesty regulations, will have to be released from the institutions in question within a month -- that is, before 23 August -- according to the Amnesty Act.

COMMUNIQUE ON 6-MONTH PRODUCTION RESULTS

AU311300 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 Jul 84 pp 4-5

["Communique Issued by the Central Office of Statistics on the Country's Socioeconomic Situation in the First 6 Months of 1984"]

[Text] In the first 6 months of 1984 the country's economic situation improved still further. Industrial and construction production, freight carried by socialized transportation, and foreign trade were higher than in the first 6 months of 1983.

The implementation of tasks in the basic sectors of the national economy was generally in line with the 1984 Central Annual Plan.

The production of all branches of industry increased, but the production of the branches of processing industries increased at an above-average rate. Labor productivity in the socialized industry was higher and so was the production and productivity of socialized construction plants.

The weather was favorable to vegetation. The population of farm animals increased, compared with a very low population of these animals in the first 6 months of 1983.

Freight carried by socialized transportation increased, and the technical and exploitation norms of rolling stock were improved.

As for foreign trade, our trade with socialist countries developed and that with capitalist countries increased.

In the first 6 months of 1984 the population's nominal incomes, mainly wages for work and social benefits, increased. The increase of average wages and average pensions was ahead of the increase in living costs.

Compared with the first 6 months of 1983, the flow of goods to shops improved in the first 6 months of 1984. The continuity of sales of rationed goods was maintained. The supply of most nonrationed foodstuffs was balanced with demand. The flow of the goods other than food improved.

Those positive features went hand in hand with economic tensions and difficulties which hindered the implementation of economic tasks and improvements in the people's conditions.

Opportunities for more rapid economic growth were marred by the country's payments situation, the general volume of exports was inadequate to meet needs, and there were shortages of imported raw and other materials. There was no crucial progress in production quality.

In the sector of investments the completion of projects continued behind schedule, and investment outlays in the socialized economy exceeded the levels stipulated by the central annual plan.

The slow development of breeding in agriculture is still a reason why meat supplies cannot be improved.

The performance of transportation was hindered by the decrease in the number of freight cars in use and of trucks and road tractors.

The flow of goods to shops was still too small in view of the population's purchasing power and in light of increasing demand.

The basic indicators of the country's socioeconomic situation in the first 6 months of 1984 were as follows:

Industry

Item	Index for first 6 months of 1983 -- 100
Sold production in the socialized industry (constant prices)	104.8
Basic production of socialized construction plants (constant prices)	111.2
Freight carried by socialized transportation	103.7
Passengers carried by socialized transportation	99.3
Investments in socialized economy (constant prices)	115
Completed apartments	99
Procurement of farm produce (constant prices)	100
Cattle	99.4
Hogs	106.8
Export of goods (constant prices)	109.9
Import of goods (constant prices	108
Employment in socialized economy, excluding apprentices	100.6
Production sold per worker in socialized industry (constant prices)	105.2

Item	Index for first 6 months of 1983 -- 100
Basic production per worker in socialized construction plants (constant prices)	110.1
Average monthly wage in socialized economy	121.5
Cash incomes of the population	120
Cash expenditures of the population	124
Price indicator for goods and services	113
Living costs of families of socialized economy workers	113.7
Retail sales of goods by socialized units:	
In current prices	122
In constant prices	109
Food	105
Alcohol	104
Goods other than food	112

In the first 6 months of 1984 the production of socialized industry sold in constant prices increased 4.8 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1983. This includes a 3 percent increase in the extracting industry and a 4.9 percent increase in the processing industry. The sold production of small-scale industry increased 9 percent, and the production of socialized industry in current prices increased 19 percent.

Progress in implementing the central annual plan indexes for sold production amounted to 98.3 percent in the first 6 months of 1984, while working time used to do it amounted to 49.8 percent.

Increases in sold production occurred in all branches of industry. High increases were recorded in those branches of industry (except the food industry) that produce mostly consumer goods. For example, the sold production of the light industry increased 7.3 percent, of the timber industry 7.5 percent, of the refined ceramics industry 9.4 percent, and of the electroengineering and electronics industry 10.9 percent. The production sold by the food industry increased 1.5 percent.

The supply to industry of raw and other materials varied in the first 6 months of 1984: For example, the supply of iron ores, rolled goods, steel pipes, copper, zinc, lead, tin, aluminum, natural rubber, polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene, and polypropylene increased, but the supply of cold-rolled steel sheets, zinc plates, polysterene, synthetic rubber, and cotton decreased.

The supply of bituminous coal for domestic use decreased 4.6 percent in the first 6 months of 1984 compared with the first 6 months of 1983, but the needs of clients were fully met because they had stocks of previously supplied coal.

The demand for electric energy was fully met. Compared with the first 6 months of 1983, the consumption of energy in industry increased 4.8 percent and in the communal sector 15.5 percent in the first 6 months of 1984.

The production of some major goods by the socialized industry was as follows:

Item	Unit of measure	Absolute figures for first 6 months of 1984	First 6 months of 1983 -- 100
Bituminous coal	millions of metric tons	96.1	100.9
Lignite	" " " "	24.6	121.4
Coke from bituminous coal	thousands of metric tons	8,350	97.1
Natural gas	millions of cubic meters	3,149	115
Processed crude oil	thousands of metric tons	6,647	106.6
Electric energy	billions of kilowatt-hours	68	109.5
Unrefined steel	millions of metric tons	8.3	102.4
Rolled goods	" " " "	6.2	105.3
Electrolytic copper	thousands of metric tons	190.9	105.1
Aluminium	" " " "	23.2	103.8
Zinc	" " " "	88.7	104.7
Lead	" " " "	42.5	103.5
Metal-cutting machine tools	metric tons	17,262	98
Machine for plastic working of metals	" "	4,108	123.1
Farm machines and tools	millions of zlotys a)	26,797	109.5
Passenger automobiles	thousands of units	142	101
Trucks and road tractors	" " "	24.1	115
Farm tractors	" " "	29.7	103.1
Seagoing vessels above 100 dwt	thousands of dwt	77.1	51.9
Electric acid batteries	thousands of units	1,500	107.8
Household electric washing machines and centrifuges	" " "	373.5	106.7
-- automated ones	" " "	149.2	100.2
Household refrigerators	" " "	310.9	112
Radio sets and equipment	" " "	1,262	119.9
Television sets	" " "	277	39
-- color sets	" " "	120	152.5
Sulfur, in terms of pure compound	thousands of metric tons	2,483	113.7
Fertilizers, in terms of pure compound	" " " "	1,177	101.1
Synthetic compounds	" " " "	300.1	112.3
Synthetic rubber with latex	" " " "	63.7	106.7

Item	Unit of measure	Absolute figures for first 6 months of 1984	First 6 months of 1983 -- 100
Chemical [chemiczne] fibers	thousands of metric tons	119.8	104.5
-- synthetic [syntetyczne] fibers	" " " "	80.7	104.7
Pharmaceutical articles with herbs	millions of zloty a)	24,837	113.9
Detergents and soap	thousands of metric tons	132.6	79.5
Tires	thousands of units	4,201	122.1
tractors	" " "	533	121.7
Cement	thousands of metric tons	8,313	101.8
Walling materials in terms of solid red bricks b)	millions of bricks	3,884	106.8
Lumber	thousands of cubic meters	3,235	103.4
Millboard	thousands of square meters	59,023	100.8
Particle board	thousands of cubic meters	539.4	104.5
Furniture	millions of zloty a)	54,030	109.7
Paper	thousands of metric tons	522.5	100.9
Cardboard	" " " "	107.3	105.2
Cotton and cottonlike fabrics	millions of meters	419.7	113.9
Woolen and woollike fabrics	" " "	52.2	105.5
Silk and silklike fabrics	" " "	69.6	99.3
Knitwear	millions of items	186.4	106
Footwear, excluding rubber footwear	millions of pairs	78.9	107.4
Meat and fats, excluding meat slaugthered in households	thousands of metric tons	826.6	96
Sea fish catches c)	" " " "	378.6	100.7
Butter	" " " "	128.4	118
Edible vegetable fats	" " " "	146.3	120.7
Cigarettes	billions of pieces	43.9	103
Industrial mixed fodder	thousands of metric tons	2,878	123.2

a) denoted constant selling prices in 1982 [year as published]
b) does not include the production of industrial plants in nonindustrial enterprises and the production of peasant teams and trades
c) including fish catches by private fishermen

The implementation of government orders for 111 assortments of products generally accorded with the relevant contracts. The situation was best in the production of consumer, producer, and capital goods, but the implementation of the contracts on coproduction elements and spare parts was rather poor. The signing of contracts with producers of goods, especially export goods, was delayed in some cases.

The quality of industrial production was not improved in the first 6 months of 1984. On 31 May 1984 the number of products bearing the "Q" and "1" signs of quality stood at 19,400, the level at the end of 1983.

Work to launch the production of new goods continued in the first 6 months of 1984. Efforts were concentrated to search for technologies and substitute materials to replace imported goods, especially semifinished goods and materials used for products of chemical and light industries, for pharmaceutical goods, medical equipment, and pesticides.

Some 2,500 inventions and 1,200 domestic designs were submitted for protected registration. This was about 400 inventions and designs more than in the first 6 months of 1983.

Average employment in socialized industry amounted to 4,424,000 persons in the first 6 months of 1984, which means that it decreased by 17,200 persons or by 0.4 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1983. The largest manpower slumps occurred in fodder and public utility industries (3.2 percent), the paper industry (2.2 percent), and metal and textiles industries (2.1 percent). At the same time employment increased in coal, energy, precision instruments, clothing, and leather industries.

Average monthly wages plus compensations, payments from the profits for distribution, and budgetary surpluses in cooperatives amounted to Z17,870 and increased 21.1 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1983. In the extracting industry the average monthly wage increased to Z29,458, or by 17.2 percent. In the coal industry this wage amounted to Z31,048 (an increase of 16.8 percent), but without remuneration for work on workfree Saturdays Z23,607 (a rise of 16.2 percent). In the processing industry the average monthly wage amounted to Z16,250 and increased 22 percent.

In the first 6 months of 1984 sold production per worker was 5.2 percent higher than in the first 6 months of 1983 and 4.6 higher in terms of 1 hour of working time.

Time worked in key industries by one worker of the industrial and development groups increased from 931.7 hours in the first 6 months of 1983 to 940.3 hours in the first 6 months of 1984. This increase was the result of the overtime increase from 56.5 hours in the first 6 months of 1983 to 61.6 hours in the first 6 months of 1984 and the result of the increase in normal working hours from 875.2 to 878.7.

Time lost per worker in the industrial and development groups approximated the level of the first 6 months of 1983, but the paid periods of idleness and the periods of justified and unjustified absenteeism were reduced. However, the periods of absence due to illness increased.

Agriculture and Forestry

Winter weather conditions were generally favorable to farming. Because of winter losses, some 0.3 percent of the overall area of winter sowings and about 10 percent of the overall area of rape sowings were plowed in, whereas in 1976-80 about 2 percent of the grain sowing area and 23 percent of the rape sowing area were plowed in.

Large rainfalls last May and June made soils really humid and favorable to vegetation. However, these rainfalls hindered the harvest of the first hay and slowed the ripening of fruit, especially strawberries.

Compared with 1983, the area grown to grains and rapes was larger in 1984.

The population of farm animals was as follows on 19 June 1984:

Item	All farming	Socialized farming	Nonsocialized farming	All farming	Socialized farming	Nonsocialized farming
All animals	11,196,800	2,267,700	8,929,100	99.4	93.4	101.1
Cows	5,758,500	716,000	5,042,500	99.7	96.1	100.2
Hogs	16,645,700	4,615,000	12,030,700	106.8	104.4	107.8
Piglets up to 3 months	6,176,600	1,401,100	4,775,500	114.1	111.2	115
Shoats between 3 and 6 months	4,783,900	1,324,900	3,459,000	110.5	105.1	112.7
Gilts for breeding	1,765,200	399,200	1,366,000	109.4	106	110.5
Gilts in farrow	970,300	196,200	774,100	109.7	109.9	109.6
Porkers, bacon hogs, and others	3,920.000	1,489,800	2,420,200	92.6	97.7	89.8

The general value of the procurement of farm produce in constant prices was at the level of the first 6 months of 1983.

The value of farm produce bought in current prices by the state from nonsocialized farms was about 10 percent higher than in the first 6 months of 1983.

The procurement of basic animal produce was as follows:

Item	Unit of measure	Absolute figures for first 6 months	First 6 months of 1983 -- 100
Butcher livestock in terms of warm-slaughter meat and fat:	metric tons	835,700	94
beef	"	295,100	111.1
pork	"	422,700	77
poultry	"	73,200	216
Milk in liters	"	5,392,100	108.8
Eggs		1,593,400	100.1

In the first 6 months of 1984 the supply of farm machines and tools to agriculture was improved. Improvements also occurred in the supply of spare parts, although shortages of some of them, tires and batteries, continued to be felt. The supply to farming of sowing materials was better than in previous years, but the planned supply of seedlings was inadequate in relation to needs.

The value of domestic and imported farm equipment amounted in current prices to Z55 billion in the first 6 months of 1984 and accounted for implementing 52.4 percent of annual tasks laid down by the operational program. The value of the supply of spare parts amounted to Z43.5 billion and accounted for implementing 58 percent of annual tasks. At the same time the supply of some farm machines, equipment, and spare parts was below the planned targets.

In the first 6 months of 1984 farming received 33,100 tractors, which accounted for implementing 54.7 percent of the annual tasks of the operational program. Compared with the first 6 months of 1983, the supply of tractors was 2.4 percent higher. The supply of tractor-drawn soil millers was 39 percent, of dung spreaders 33 percent, of hay makers 28 percent, of cultivators 25 percent, and of plowshares 98 percent higher.

It is estimated that between July 1983 and June 1984 sales of rich fodder amounted to about 4,137,000 metric tons and were 18.7 percent higher than in the period between July 1983 and June 1983. In the first 6 months of 1984 these sales amounted to about 2,315,000 metric tons and were 17 percent higher than during the first 6 months of 1983.

It is estimated that farming used 3.3 million metric tons of pure synthetic fertilizers for the 1984 harvest. This was 5 percent more than in 1983, and it means that 178 kg of fertilizers were used per hectare, 8 kg more than in 1983. Tasks planned in this regard were fulfilled 95.7 percent.

While the general supply of fertilizers increased, there were shortages of some assortments, especially nitrogen fertilizers.

On 30 June 1984 the stocks of synthetic fertilizers in gmina cooperative stores of "Peasant Self Aid" amounted to 449,200 metric tons and were 215,100 metric tons or 32.4 percent lower than at the end of June 1983.

The supply of domestic pesticides in an active form amounted to 5.3 million metric tons in the first 6 months of 1984, which means that the central annual plan in this regard was implemented about 59 percent. Compared with the first 6 months of 1983, the supply of pesticides was some 19 percent lower.

Loans paid out to the rural population by the Food Economy Bank totaled Z62.6 billion, Z13.5 billion or 27.5 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1983. Investment loans amounted to Z20.9 billion and increased by Z3.7 billion or 21.3 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1983. This included loans granted to the population for housing construction and repairs of Z8.3 billion, 42.8 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1983.

In the first 6 months of 1984 the state forestry enterprises produced 13.2 million cubic meters of timber, 3.6 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1983. Some 10.2 million cubic meters of this timber were taken out of forests, 77.3 percent of all timber produced. In view of the large amounts of dry timber scrap, a result of action by insects, wind, snow, and similar elements and which continues to lie in the forests, the poor implementation of tasks of taking timber out of forests is an unfavorable factor in the health of forests.

The procreation of the gypsy moth has been waning since 1983. Last May and June chemicals were used over 139,000 hectares of forests to flight this pest. This was about 10 percent of the area subjected to chemical protection in 1983.

In the first 6 months of 1984 the state forestry enterprises renewed and afforested 47,400 hectares of treeless forest areas and nonforest areas. This was some 10 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1983.

Transportation and Communications

In the first 6 months of 1984 the socialized transportation enterprises carried 551.9 million metric tons of freight, 3.7 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1983. All kinds of transportation except automobile, public, and river transportation registered increases in loads carried. Transportation of loads by all kinds of socialized transportation amounted to 177.4 billion metric ton kilometers and was 2.9 percent lower than in the first 6 months of 1983.

In the first 6 months of 1984 Polish railroads carried 212.5 million metric tons of freight, 3.1 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1983. There were increases in transportation of most freight.

The performance of railroads was made difficult primarily by a shortage of freight cars. The loss of old freight cars could not be rectified by new cars. In the first 6 months of 1984 some 1,900 new freight cars were supplied, but at the same time some 7,800 old cars were written off. The average number of freight cars in round-the-clock service was 2.7 percent lower than in the first 6 months of 1983.

The average number of freight cars out of round-the-clock service for technical reasons amounted to 42,300 in the first 6 months of 1984 and was smaller than in the first 6 months of 1983 by 5,900 cars.

In the first 6 months of 1984 some 105 km of railroads were electrified, including the Szczaniec-Rzepin sector of 63 km and the Chelm-Durohusk sector of 21 km. The length of electrified railroads amounted to 7,933 km on 30 June 1984, which accounts for 32.4 percent of the total length of our normal-gauge railroads.

Freight carried by public and branch automobile transportation amounted to 295.4 million metric tons in the first 6 months of 1984 and was 4.3 percent higher than in the first 6 months of 1983. Freight carried by public automobile transportation was 0.3 percent lower, while that carried by branch automobile transportation was 5.6 percent higher.

In the first 6 months of 1984 the enterprises and cooperatives of public and branch automobile transportation had at their disposal some 106,800 trucks and tractors per day on the average, which was 1.1 percent fewer trucks and tractors than in the first 6 months of 1983. Technical condition of vehicles and their exploitation were better. Technical serviceability of trucks and tractors increased from 74.7 percent in the first 6 months of 1983 to 75.3 percent in the first 6 months of 1984. Their exploitation incidence increased from 57.5 to 57.9 percent.

River transportation carried 6.6 million metric tons of freight in the first 6 months of 1984, 0.9 percent less than in the first 6 months of 1983.

Maritime transportation carried 17.8 million metric tons of freight in the first 6 months of 1984, 4.1 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1983. The total tonnage of the Polish merchant navy stood at 3,976,000 dwt on 30 June 1984 and was 3.1 percent higher than at the end of 1983, but decreased by 6.4 percent compared with the tonnage on 30 June 1983.

In the first 6 months of 1984 the seaports handled 28.2 million metric tons of freight, 23.8 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1983. This included 3.4 million metric tons of transit freight, which was 6.1 percent more.

Socialized public transportation carried 1,753,000 passengers in the first 6 months of 1984, 0.7 percent fewer than in the first 6 months of 1983.

The value of services provided by basic communications amounted to Z42.3 billion in the first 6 months of 1984 and was 4.5 percent higher than in the first 6 months of 1983. The number of telephone subscribers stood at 2,286,200 on 30 June 1984 and was 124,700 subscribers, or 5.8 percent,higher than in the first 6 months of 1983. Compared with the number of subscribers at the end of 1983, the number on 30 June 1984 was 69,200 subscribers, or 3.1 percent, higher.

Investments and Construction

In accordance with initial data, investment outlays in the socialized economy amounted to Z546 billion in current prices in the first 6 months of 1984. This included Z350 billion for construction work and Z170 billion for purchases of machines and equipment. In comparative prices this investment expenditure was about 15 percent higher than in the first 6 months of 1983, the expenditure on construction having increased 11 percent and that on machines and equipment about 23 percent. However, the 1984 Central Annual Plan provides for a 5.7 percent decrease in investments. Compared with the first 6 months of 1983, in the first 6 months of 1984 the average estimated value of new investment tasks decreased, but their number increased, especially in the sector of enterprise investments.

Of the central investments scheduled to be completed in the first 6 months of 1984, Energy Block No 2, which develops 360 MW of power, was commissioned in the Belchatow Power Plant. The projects completed under the heading of enterprise investments included the automated plant for cast iron casting (920,000 metric tons a year) in the Zawiercie Ductile Casting Foundry. In addition, the Plock harvesting equipment plant was expanded to increase the annual production of grain combines by 1,025, and the production of spare parts for bicycles and mopeds was increased in the Romet bicycle plant in Walcz.

The plan for commissioning investment projects contracted with contractors was not fulfilled in the first 6 months of 1984. A number of important investments sponsored by enterprises could not be completed on schedule.

The implementation of housing construction in the first 6 months of 1984 was as follows:

Item	Thousands of apartments	First 6 months of 1983 -- 100	Usable floor in square meters	First 6 months of 1983 -- 100
Total	73.4	99	4,737,500	101.5
Socialized economy	58.6	99.4	3,206,600	102
-- state economy	16.9	122.3	953.300	126.6
-- communal	2.2	272.5	114,500	378.9
-- cooperative	41.7	92.4	2,253,300	94.9
Nonsocialized economy	14.8	97.5	1,530,900	100.3

The annual planned housing tasks of socialized construction were implemented 44.7 percent compared with 51.1 percent in the first 6 months of 1983.

The average usable floor of an apartment completed for use in the first 6 months of 1984 amounted to 64.6 square meters and was 1.6 square meters larger than in the first 6 months of 1983. In the socialized economy the usable floor of a completed apartment amounted to 54.7 square meters and was 1.4 square meters, or 2.6 percent larger. The average size of an apartment continues to increase.

The number of apartments under construction, to be completed by the end of 1984 and in the following years, amounted to about 167,000 at the end of last June and was 2.5 percent higher than the number of apartments under construction at the end of June 1983.

A number of social facilities were completed for use in the first 6 months of 1984. This included the commissioning of the first projects of the Oncology Center in Warsaw, such as the teleradiotherapy facility and the rehabilitation facility; 6 hospitals with 1,191 beds, including a hospital in Wroclaw with 610 beds, the regional hospital in Lipsk, Radom Voivodship, with 272 beds; sanatoriums in Dzwirzyn, Koszalin Voivodship, with 300 beds, and in Rymanow, Krosno Voivodship, with 300 beds; 36 outpatients' clinics and health centers with 368 reception rooms; 2 social assistance homes with 299 places, including a veterans' home in Warsaw with 250 places; and 5 kindergartens with 275 places.

During the first half of this year, 35 nurseries (with 3,400 places), 10 school buildings (with 128 classrooms), and 3 hostels (with 500 places) were handed over for the needs of schooling and preschool education.

The value of basic production by socialized building and refitting enterprises during the first half of the year amounted to Z438.4 billion, which in terms of fixed prices was 11.2 percent more than in the first half of 1983.

Of this year's central annual plan concerning basic production, 52.4 percent was fulfilled in the first half of this year, with a working time of 49.8 percent of the annual amount envisaged in the plan.

Employment in socialized building and refitting enterprises was 919,600, 9,000 or 1 percent higher than in the first half of 1983.

Average monthly wages including bonuses were Z17,143, or 27.8 percent more than in the first half of 1983.

Productivity measured by the value of basic production and calculated in fixed prices was 10.1 percent higher per employee than in the first half of 1983.

Foreign Trade

In the first half of 1984, exports (calculated in current prices) reached Z594.1 billion, 18.8 percent more than in the first half of 1983, whereas imports amounted to Z521.7 billion or 19.2 percent more than in the first half of 1983.

Calculated in fixed prices, exports in the first half of this year were 9.9 percent greater than during the same period last year and imports 8 percent greater.

This year's trade turnover, divided between the areas of payment, was as follows:

	Current prices			Fixed Prices			
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	in millions of zlotys			First half of 1983 -- 100			
Total	394.1	521.7	plus 72.4	118.8	119.2	109.9	108.0
First area of payments	279.8	293.0	minus 13.2	112.4	116.4	106.0	106.4
Second area of payments	314.3	228.7	plus 85.6	125.2	122.9	113.7	110.0

The trade deficit with the first area of payments amounted to Z13.2 billion (R186 million) at the end of June 1984, compared to Z2.7 billion (R40 million) at the end of June 1983. Concerning trade with the second area of payments, the trade surplus at the end of June 1984 was Z85.6 billion ($805 million), compared to Z65 billion ($753 million) at the end of June 1983.

Foreign trade in the first half of this year calculated in fixed prices and compared to the first half of last year was as follows:

-- There were greater exports of fuels, metal products, chemical products, food, and agricultural produce, and fewer exports of electrical goods and building components;

-- There were greater imports of electrical goods, food, and agricultural produce, with a simultaneous drop in imports of fuels and products of the chemical and light industries.

Imports not destined for the market rose by 9 percent, and imports for the market rose by 12 percent.

The unfavorable price rises in foreign trade continued in the first half of this year. Prices involved in trade with the first area of payments and calculated in rubles rose by 2 percent as far as exports are concerned, and 5.3 percent as far as imports are concerned. Prices involved in trade with the second area of payments and calculated in dollars decreased by 10.6 percent as far as exports are concerned, and 9.2 percent as far as imports are concerned. The terms of trade [words given in English] indicator concerning trade with the first area of payments settled at 96.9 percent, and concerning trade with the second area of payments settled at 98.5 percent.

The PPR's foreign debts at the end of May 1984 rose as follows compared to the end of May 1983:

-- Debts in socialist currency rose from Z261.4 billion to Z304 billion, in other words from R3.8 billion to R4.2 billion;

-- Debts in capitalist currency rose from Z2,331 billion to Z2,655 billion, in other words from $23.7 billion to $23.9 billion. In addition, the interest we owe which had neither been repaid nor rescheduled by the end of May 1984 is estimated at Z278 billion, or $2.5 billion. Therefore, our total debts in capitalist currency amounted to Z2,933 billion, or $26.4 billion.

Pit coal exports in the first half of 1984 amounted to 21.6 million metric tons, and were 5 million metric tons or 30 percent higher than in the first half of 1983.

Imports of grain and mill products in the first half of 1984 amounted to 1,557,000 metric tons and were 539,000 metric tons or 26 percent less than in the first half of 1983.

The trade deficit in agricultural produce and food rose from Z8.9 billion in the first half of 1983 to Z17 billion in the first half of 1984.

Financial Results of Socialized Enterprises

In the first 5 months of this year, socialized enterprises earned a total of Z810.9 billion from their entire activity. This is 27.4 percent more than during the same period last year.

About 74 percent of the above sum came from industry, in particular the liquor, refining, automobile, and brewing industries. In relation to the above income, expenditures were the same as they were the same time last year, in other words 84 percent.

The above growth in income was accompanied by greater deductions for the state budget, mainly in the form of trade tax. This tax amounted to Z486.2 billion and was higher by 34.9 percent than last year.

Payments out of the state budget rose at the same time as the rise in deductions. The basic form of these payments is subsidies, which reached Z297.1 billion and were 19.7 percent higher than last year.

The gross profits of socialized enterprises during the first 5 months of 1984 amounted to Z646.5 billion, which is 23 percent more than during the same time in 1983. The gross profits of socialized enterprises during the first 5 months of this year were burdened with an income tax amounting to Z338.3 billion, 13.2 percent greater than during the first 5 months of last year. The net profits of socialized enterprises after deduction of income tax amounted to Z307.1 billion and were 36.1 percent higher than during the same time last year.

Population and Employment

At the end of June 1984, the population of Poland was 36.9 million, 170,000 more than at the end of June 1983.

Some 22.1 million people were living in cities and 14.8 million in rural areas. The percentage of urban inhabitants in relation to the total population rose from 59.7 percent at the end of December 1983 to 59.9 percent at the end of June 1984.

It is estimated that the birthrate in the first half of 1984 was 19.7 live births per 1,000 people, that of deaths was 9.9 per 1,000 and the natural growth rate was 9.8. Compared to the first half of 1983, the birthrate fell by 0.4 points, the death rate by 0.1 points, and in consequence thereof the natural growth rate dropped by 0.5 points.

Infant mortality (the number of deaths of children below the age of 1 for every 1,000 live births) during the first half of 1984 was 18.6, which was 2.3 points lower than in the first half of 1983.

Employment in the socialized sector of the economy in the first half of 1984 was about 11,589,000 persons, about 67,000 or 0.6 percent higher than in the first half of 1983.

Employment in materials production fell by 17,000 and in agriculture by about 11,000, whereas in the remaining branches of the economy growth was noted, for example, of about 2,000 in transportation and communications, about 5,000 in construction, and about 3,000 in trade.

Employment in sectors of the economy other than materials production rose by about 72,000. The greatest rise in employment was noted in education and upbringing, where it rose by about 41,000, and in health care and social welfare, where it rose by about 17,000.

At the end of June 1984, the number of job vacancies was 322,000, compared to 5,500 people seeking jobs through job placement offices.

Wages, Social Benefits, Living Costs

Personal wages in the socialized sector of the economy, including bonuses and dividends paid out of the profits of enterprises and cooperatives, amounted to about Z1,101 billion in the first half of 1984, about Z200 billion or 22.1 percent more than in the first half of 1983.

Average monthly wages, comprising personal wages (for normal work time and overtime, including work on free Saturdays), workers bonuses, and payments out of the profits of state enterprises and cooperatives amounted to Z15,610 and were Z2,760 or 21.5 percent higher than in the first half of 1983.

Average monthly wages in materials production were Z16,330 whereas in other sectors they were Z13,000. Average monthly wages in industry were Z17,870, 21.1 percent more than last year. In the extracting industries, average wages were Z29,458, 17.2 percent higher than last year; in the processing industries they were Z16,250, 22 percent higher; in construction they were Z17,120, 26.6 percent higher; and in transportation they were Z15,264, 18.5 percent higher.

In the first half of 1984, total payouts of old age and disability pensions, including bonuses for members of the family, amounted to Z283.8 billion, and were Z59.7 billion or 26.7 percent higher than during the same time last year. Some 21.9 percent of the above rise was the result of the second and third stage of increasing pensions, and Z9.2 billion was the result of once-only payouts.

In the first half of 1984, average monthly pensions (excluding for private farmers) were Z8,082, including bonuses, Z1,754 or 27.7 percent higher than during the first half of 1983. The rise in average pensions was caused by the increase in benefits, the payment of once-only payouts for pensionsers with the lowest incomes, and newly granted pensions.

The average number of old-age and disability pensions in the first half of the year was 5,092,800, and was 125,100 or 2.5 percent greater than during the same time last year.

Payments of old-age and disability pensions (including bonuses) to private farmers in the first half of 1984 amounted to Z26.3 billion, and the average such pension was Z4,765.

Payments of social welfare benefits (excluding sickness benefits payable out of factory funds and benefits for private farmers) in the first half of 1984 amounted to Z109.5 billion, 7.3 percent above the amount paid out in the first half of last year. Of this total, family benefits amounted to Z78.6 billion (4.9 percent more than last year), maternity benefits Z7 billion (23.9 percent more than last year), and educational benefits Z10.7 billion (13.6 percent less than last year).

The prices of basic food items, fuels, radio and television licenses, and some domestic articles were raised in 1984. The general prices index for goods and services in the first half of this year compared to the first half of last year was 113 percent.

The cost of living index in the first half of 1984 was influenced by the price hikes in 1983 and between January and June this year, and has risen according to preliminary estimates from 12 percent to 14 percent compared to the first half of 1983, and from 8 percent to 10 percent compared to the second half of 1983.

The cost of living index in the first half of 1984 for each type of household was as follows:

Item	Households employed in the socialized economy	Peasant (a) Households	Pensioner Households
	Index for first 6 months of 1983 equal 100		
Total	113.7	112.1	114
Excluding liquor price changes	112.6	110.7	113.7
Food	115.8	116.6	114.9
Liquor	107.7	106.6	107.8
Articles other than food	111.7	111.6	109.5
Services	118.4	114.3	121.1

(a) Does not include home-produced food. The cost of living index for peasant families in the first half of 1984, taking into account the value of food produced by peasant households themselves, was 111.9 percent.

Besides being influenced by this year's price hikes, the cost of living has also been influenced by the effects of price hikes in 1983. It is estimated that this influence amounts to about 5 points, whereas the influence of this year's hikes amounts to about 9 points.

The differences in the cost of living index between different groups of households stems from the structure of expenditures of these households. Food price hikes have caused the biggest rise in the cost of living index for families of workers and pensioners -- by 7 and 8 points respectively. The effect of price hikes of nonfood items has been lower -- 4 and 3 points respectively. In peasant families, however, the effect of food price hikes (excluding home-produced food) was about 4 points, and that of nonfood items about 5 points.

Price increases for services have influenced the cost of living index for pensioner families by a relatively large amount -- about 3 points, which is the result, among other things, of the October 1983 increase in the charge levied by accommodation agencies for renting an apartment.

There has been a rise in real wages and pensions for the firm majority of households of workers employed in the socialized sector and pensioner households. Nevertheless, the material situation of some families has not improved.

The Monetary-Market Situation

During the first 6 months of 1984 there was an improvement in the market situation compared to the first 6 months of 1983. Supply and demand were balanced in many food products, and the supply of many nonfood products also rose. However, the level of goods deliveries to the market continues to be disproportionate to people's purchasing power, as there was a shortage in the supply of many goods, especially nonfood goods.

The people's monetary income from the socialized economy amounted to Z2,361.4 billion during the first 6 months of 1984, according to Polish National Bank statistics, and was higher than their income for the first 6 months of 1983 by about 20 percent.

People's monetary expenditure during this period amounted to Z2,283.1 billion, an increase of about 24 percent compared with the same period last year. The public spent Z1,857.9 billion on the purchase of goods, about 23 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1983.

The public's monetary resources reached the Z1,817.1 billion level on 30 June 1984, Z1,118.2 billion of which was deposited in savings and cooperative banks, and Z689.9 of which was cash.

The public's savings deposits rose by 4 percent compared with the level of their savings at the end of 1983, and their cash resources increased by 5 percent at the same time.

The value of retail sales of goods by units of the socialized economy during the first 6 months of 1984, including nonmarket sales (in current prices), amounted to Z1,961 billion and was about 22 percent higher compared to the first 6 months of 1983. Of this, Z642.9 billion accounted for the sale of food, Z263.1 billion for the sale of alcohol, and Z1,055 billion for the sale of nonfood goods.

The value of retail sales of goods by units of the socialized economy in fixed prices was about 9 percent higher than it was during the first 6 months of 1983. The sale of nonfood goods grew by about 12 percent, the sale of food by about 5 percent, and of alcohol by about 4 percent.

During the first 6 months of 1984, assurances were made that food coupons that were issued would be fully covered by available supply. However, the stocks of goods that were delivered to the shops did not fully relate to requirements, as there was, among other things, a shortage of semolina, buckwheat, and rice, and too little pork, especially joints of pork and better quality sausages.

There was in general a good supply of milk to the market, as well as eggs, soft cheeses, cream, vegetables, vegetable and fruit by-products, and many other food products. There were shortages of imported articles such as citrus fruits, spices, and tea.

The nonfood goods market continues to have grave shortages of goods from the light industry, among other things, of men's underwear, bedding material, and hosiery goods. Despite increased deliveries, there continues to be greater demand for many domestic goods of daily use as well as for durable goods such as furniture, refrigerators, freezers, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, radios, black and white televisions, bicycles, and so on. The supply of footwear to shops has improved.

Deliveries to the market of selected groups of goods were shaped in the following way:

Item	Unit of measurement	Absolute quantities supplied in the first half of 1984	First 6 months of 1983 -- 100
Milk for consumption	million liters	1,186.6	98.4
Maturing cheeses	thousands of tons	41.9	114.6
Soft cheeses	"	106.2	114.7
Cream	"	133.0	102.7
Eggs	millions	1,103.4	115.9
Wheat flour	thousands of tons	215.5	109.5
Buckwheat	"	101.0	92.3
Macaroni	"	43.7	114.0
Sugar	"	515.5	98.5

Item	Unit of measurement	Absolute quantities supplied in the first half of 1984	First 6 months of 1983 -- 100
Regular and quality vodkas	millions of liters	69.1	103.9
Wines and mead	"	161.0	111.6
Cigarettes	billions	43.3	105.5
Cotton and cotton-like textiles	millions of meters	70.4	142.6
Wool and wool-like textiles	"	22.9	123.9
Silk and silk-like textiles	"	38.3	127.0
Knitwear	millions of articles	63.5	95.5
for infants	"	14.9	93.4
for children and young people	"	33.2	91.4
Knitted underwear	"	96.1	114.3
Tights for children	"	11.6	94.2
Pantyhose for women	"	32.6	98.5
Coats for children and young people	"	6.8	90.3
Men's and boy's suits	millions	2.0	88.5
Underwear	"	16.5	115.5
Total footwear	millions of pairs	73.2	102.3
from leather and manmade materials	"	44.1	98.3
for children and young people	"	14.8	105.2
from rubber and canvas	"	8.5	101.4
Refrigerators and domestic freezers	thousands	375.7	106.7
Washing machines and domestic spin-dryers	thousands	455.4	106.7
automatic washers	"	186.8	102.1
Sewing machines	"	149.9	109.7
Meat, poultry, offal, and sausages	thousands of tons	703.4	101.6
Meat, offal, and sausages	"	621.1	95.3
Poultry, offal, sausages	"	82.3	200.3
Fish and their by-products	"	126.0	128.4
Fats:			
animal fats	"	52.2	92.7
oils	"	33.0	157.0
margarines	"	67.3	115.6
butter	"	117.4	101.5
Radio sets	thousands	837.6	125.9
Television sets	"	363.6	101.0
color sets	"	139.3	127.6

Item	Unit of measurement	Absolute quantities supplied in the first half of 1984	First 6 months of 1983 -- 100
Radio-tape recorder sets	thousands	304.5	126.3
Tape recorders and dictaphones	"	189.2	98.6
Lightbulbs	millions	37.9	88.8
Passenger cars	thousands	102.1	94.9
Bicycles	"	676.0	114.1
Furniture and assembled units	thousands of units	191.6	99.7
Kitchen furniture units	"	134.0	100.2
Sofas, settees, and couches	"	531.0	109.3
Washing powders and granules	thousands of tons	88.4	71.1
Toilet soap and carbolic soap	"	15.9	49.8
Bituminous and briquetted coal	"	1,202.7	86.6
Fuel for engines	"	835.8	93.7
Cement	"	3,680.2	108.4

The value of the goods supplies in the retail and wholesale market was on 30 June 1984, in current prices, Z582 billion, which is higher than it was at the end of June 1983 by about 30 percent, and compared with the end of 1983, it is about 17 percent higher. Out of the total value of supplies, Z83 billion went to food, Z31 billion to alcoholic drinks, and Z468 billion to nonfood goods.

The public's outlay on services in the units of the socialized economy during the first half of 1984, in current prices, was about 22 percent higher than at the same time last year. An estimated calculation of this into fixed prices shows that the value of services sold to the public rose by about 4 percent.

Social and Cultural Services

It is estimated that the state budget's current expenditure on social and cultural services, which include education and upbringing, culture and art, health protection and social welfare, as well as physical culture such as sports, tourism, and recreation, amounted to Z374.4 billion during the first 6 months of 1984 and was 33.1 percent higher than during the first 6 months of 1983.

During the 1983/84 school year, 1,242,300 children were in nursery care, that is, 47.6 percent of the children from 3-6 years old and 97.6 percent of the 6-year-old children.

Some 6,866,200 persons were attending schools of all levels, of which 4,626,800 went to elementary schools, 760,300 went to secondary schools (including grad I art schools), 1,109,500 went to secondary and postsecondary schools (including 372,800 to high schools), and 369,600 to higher schools (including 274,200 who attended day-study courses). Compared with the last school year, the number of people attending all the various kinds of schools rose by 1 percent; in that the number of pupils attending elementary schools rose by 3.6 percent.

However, the number of pupils at secondary and post secondary schools fell by 6.3 percent, and the number attending higher schools fell by 6.8 percent. The number of young people continuing their education immediately after finishing elementary school at post elementary schools in 1983/84 amounted to 425,300 persons, which constituted 98 percent of those graduating from elementary schools the previous school year.

The number of people graduating from elementary schools amounted to about 466,000 in 1984/84, that is about 3 percent more than during the previous school year. The number of those graduating from basic technical schools were about 176,000, about 18 percent fewer than before. About 275,000 graduates completed secondary and post secondary schools, about 7 percent fewer than during the previous school year; in that about 206,000 graduates completed schools for full-time students, about 6 percent less. The number of graduates from higher schools was about 39,000 during the first 6 months of 1984, about 15 percent less than during the first 6 months of 1983.

The number of doctors who were employed at the end of June 1984 was 68,700, while there were 17,000 dentists, so that there were 18.6 doctors and 4.6 dentists for every 10,000 people.

During the first 6 months of 1984, there were 3,257 health centers, Compared to the end of June 1983, the number rose by 12 centers. The number of general hospital beds at the end of June 1984 amounted to 207,300, 1,700 more than at the end of June 1983. There were 56.1 beds for every 10,000 people, while during the first 6 months of 1983 there were 56.2.

The number of places available in nurseries at the end of June 1984 was 101,800, and 63,900 at social care centers. Compared with the level recorded at the end of June 1983, the number of places at nurseries was maintained at the same level, while in social care centers it rose by 2 percent.

During the first 6 months of 1984, the total number of books and brochures that were published reached 100 million copies, 6.7 percent more than during the first 6 months of 1983. Publishing institutions that were included in the central publishing plan published 2,350 book and brochure titles, 5.3 percent less than during the first 6 months of last year. The total number of newspapers published increased by 2.1 percent and reached 1,292 million copies, while the number of various newspaper titles was maintained at a similar level. The total number of journals published rose to 417 million copies, an increase of 7.7 percent, and the number of titles also increased.

There were 2,150 cinemas during the first 6 months of 1984, 2.3 percent fewer than during the first 6 months of 1983. The number of cinema seats also fell from 498,000 to 485,000. However, the number of showings rose by 4.7 percent to 520,000, and the number of cinema-goers went up to 64 million, an increase of 18.5 percent in relation to the first 6 months of 1983.

The number of radio and television subscribers also rose by 2.8 percent and amounted to 9.1 million radio and 8.6 million television subscribers.

CENTRAL PLAN TARGETS THREE AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

LD290724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] The 1985 Central Annual Plan was the subject of a conference of economic' secretaries of party voivodship committees today.

The conference was chaired by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. The assumptions of the 1984 Central Annual Plan and its principles of social consultation were presented by Manfred Gorywoda, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers.

In the discussion, attention was drawn to three important fields of the economy which the plan intends to improve. First, it proposes to reduce demand for construction-assembly investment projects. Second, it proposes to assign the entire 4 percent increase in the supply of goods and services to improving the market balance; the intention being to close the inflation gap. Third, it aims to significantly reduce the movement of prices and limit price rises next year to about 9 percent. The implementation of these tasks will require raising labor productivity at a rate corresponding to the assumed increase in production. Much attention was also devoted to the principles of social consultations concerning the plan's assumptions.

EXPORTS TO SOCIALIST COUNTRIES EXCEED PLAN

LD021752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Janusz Obodowski, a session of the Commission of Foreign Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation was held. Exports to socialist countries from the beginning of the year until 20 July exceeded annual tasks by 50 percent. At the same time a negative balance of trade with those countries is being maintained, particularly with the Soviet Union. Our partners in CEMA are granting us assistance so that we can overcome the effects of the crisis. A positive balance of trade is being maintained with capitalist countries. This is because of the necessity to meet our country's current payment obligations.

WEEKLY'S CRITICISM OF INVESTMENT POLICY REJECTED

PM021105 [Editorial Report] Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 3 June carries on page 8 a 1,300-word article by Stefan Kisielewski -- signed with the author's pen name "Kisiel" -- published in Kisielewski's own column "Differently Seen," and entitled "Double Dutch About the Base." Stefan Kisielewski is a much respected journalist, publicist, and critic who has close ties to Polish Catholic circles and writes regularly in the Catholic press on various aspects of current Polish affairs. A self-professed anticommunist, he worked in the Culture Department of the wartime government in exile. His article begins as follows:

"When you are powerless to influence certain decisions then, naturally, you cannot be held responsible for those decisions. Over many long years of postwar Poland I tried wrangling for some influence in decisionmaking, but in the end I realized that nothing would come of it. And here I am now, reveling in the blissful sense of being free of all responsibility. How pleasant it feels, and what a burden has fallen from my shoulders! Do you know the fable about the horsecart carrying a heaped load of coal that got stuck in the mud? A butterfly was perched on top of the heap of coal. When he saw what had happened he wanted to help ease the load, so he flew off the coal and said to the driver: 'There! Now you can get on with it.' I am just like that butterfly. To be a butterfly -- how light it feels, by Jove!"

The author then declares that, although he feels both not responsible for and powerless about decisions affecting the life of the country, he nevertheless continues to take an interest in "our official public life" although, in contrast to most people from his circles, he is, "to put it briefly and in the Marxist idiom," interested chiefly in questions to do with the economic and organizational base as opposed to those concerning the ideological and political superstructure. He goes on to say that foreign journalists, too, have adopted that prevailing Polish habit and "do not wish to hear about issues concerning our economy and our sociopolitical system, only about prominent personalities, personal gossip, scandal, senational happenings, and matters involving the church -- things which I, in turn, am not all that keen to discuss, trying instead with all my might to bring the conversation round to coal, steel, and pigs." He concedes that while it is quite understandable that a French journalist may be "quite indifferent to Polish pig meat, especially as he can eat a reasonable dinner at the Forum Hotel for as little as half a dollar," he still finds it astonishing that Poles themselves are not interested in discussing their own "pork problems." He then proceeds to say that there is one particular matter with which he has been "preoccupied for many weeks and greatly perturbed by: the question concerns a further development of our steel industry." There follows a typographical device indicating a censor's deletion of the ensuing passage. The paragraph continues with the author's conclusion: "I am left reeling, in a state of bewildered confusion, finding it beyond my comprehension, and recalling to my mind the warning -- quoted at the time in this column -- which was sounded by Professor Ney [not further identified] in his famous interview given to ZYCIE WARSZAWY, entitled 'With One's Teeth Sunk in One's Own Tail.'" (No further details of the interview are given.) Kisielewski then goes on to say: "I was also aghast to see the EXPRESS WIECZORNY article, carried as a page one item under this huge title, printed in red: 'All Pull in Different Directions: Country Under an Investment Avalanche' (18 April). The content of the article is as disturbing as its title. We are continuing to multiply investments which are ineffective and which fail to augment the national income. 'A major part of our investment outlays is still earmarked for new, extensive projects and installations while only a few percent are channeled into modernization projects that can quickly yield products which are more up-to-date, or less power-intensive,' says the EXPRESS. So it does, but for whose benefit? Probably just its own and mine, as I have failed to observe any reaction to that article anywhere."

The author then proceeds to discuss an interview given by "the famous economist" Czeslaw Bobrowski, chairman of the Consultative Economic Council, to ZYCIE WARSZAWY and published under the title "Balance Above All Else" (ZYCIE WARSZAWY 20 April). "First, the professor enthuses over the fact that we have managed to avoid unemployment in Poland, that everyone here has a job and earns money -- and then, he, too, laments the fact that we are continuing with large numbers of unfinished investment projects and ceaselessly dispersing more and more means and energy on the ever multiplying new and nonproductive construction projects, at the same time, at this point I begin to feel real panic and mental confusion. 'Is it possible,' I ask myself with drunken clamor (I have to drink on my own now, since all my friends took an oath of abstinence in church, whereas I came too late) 'is it possible,' I repeat, 'that the learned academic has not perceived the connection between the two parts of his own statement while I, a lowly dog, have noticed it?' It is so obvious that we have no unemployment precisely because everyone is employed at those superfluous construction projects where, in Prof Bobrowski's own words, 'an ever increasing fraction of the outlay becomes transformed into frozen capital, that is, into bricks and concrete, instead of becoming production plants which might soon start functioning and bringing in profitable results.'

"In short, the state is paying everyone for work which is of little use; there is no unemployment, but there is no profit either. The state takes it upon itself to support us all but, as the state is a low earner, our livelihood does not look too good, except that no one actually dies of starvation. So perhaps it would be better, I ask with that same drunken clamor, to have some of that unemployment after all, so that people would start competing for jobs and valuing them, and at the same time to stop wasting our energy and our money unprofitably by scattering it left, right, and center? I ask this humbly, anticipating no answer."

Kisielewski concludes the article with a discussion of another interview on economic issues, given to ZYCIE WARSZAWY by Prof Edward Lipinski.

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 8 July 1984 carries on page 3 under the "Arguments, Polemics" column a 900-word commentary by Czeslaw Bobrowski, entitled "A Reply to Stefan Kisielewski," the text of which reads as follows:

"Ought I to be answering a question which was not addressed directly to me and which ended with the declaration that the eminent TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY columnist was not expecting a reply? My silence might be construed as a lack of respect for the author, for the TYGODNIK readers, and even for the subject matter, on which perhaps many a butterfly holds views similar to those of Mr. Kisielewski....

"It was not for the first time that I touched on the celebrated subject of the immense investment program which we had inherited in the past and which ought to be reviewed in order to facilitate the realization of that part of it which should be continued (for not everything in that program is wrong, after all) and to make room for new investment projects. For a while I thought that my views had been unfortunately, however, following the correct quotation in butterfly's article comes the thesis about the alleged process of a ceaseless dispersion of means and energy on ever multiplying new and nonproductive construction projects. This thesis constitutes a premise for suggesting that we owe the lack of unemployment to this dissipation of means on superfluous construction projects, and this, in turn, leads to the question of whether it would not be better to have unemployment.

"Well, it is quite impossible to agree with any of these assertions.

1. We have too few new investments, not too many; those we have are not the result of our being overliberal with the means for new undertakings. Even if we had wanted to do it, it would have been impossible in the current situation, in which our public investment outlays have been halved (does the butterfly know about this?).

2. With the exception of the Warsaw subway, which should have been started nearly 10 years ago, new investments represent chiefly housing projects, investment projects involving agriculture or services to agriculture, and a handful of new industrial investments (5 percent of the total public investment outlays). The lion's share of these latter investments is financed out of enterprises' own means; moreover, they are characterized by a short construction cycle and by the construction industry's overall degree of involvement in them, as they mostly include modernization and reconstruction of equipment as well as labor health and safety projects.

3. The lack of efficiency and the slow rate of realization of even those among our investments which had been envisaged as highly efficient are indeed slowing down the rate of increase of the national income, but they do not influence the extent of unemployment.

The latter is affected by the size of the outlays, and in this sense it could be said that the policy of public investment results, in the time of crisis, in increased -- and not reduced -- unemployment. If we have no unemployment, this is because we have introduced a number of schemes such as early retirement, paid maternity leave, and work-free Saturdays.

4. The "scourge of unemployment" is by no means a measure necessary for the achievement of higher productivity. In 1983 we made up for the disastrous 1981-82 drop in productivity without recourse to that measure, and, our industrial productivity for May this year rose by almost 10 percent in relation to 1979 despite the difficult working conditions faced by enterprises (the situation is worse in housing construction industry, but some improvement is also noted here). To say that no one works well is the same kind of oversimplification -- as if we were saying that everybody in Poland is a thief while pinning one's hopes on unemployment is an anachronism akin to the thesis put forward in the thirties (up to the time of Deputy Premier Kwiatkowski) that the crisis must be allowed to run its course unrestrained. In the West (if we exclude the special case of the United States) a higher rate of growth occurs in countries with the lowest incidence of unemployment (for example, Japan and Austria). And the most amusing thing is that if we wanted to increase unemployment by curtailing new investments, we would meet with little success, as workers discharged from one job would be instantly snapped up by other enterprises.

5. I find it hard to believe that the suggestion to increased unemployment is dictated by anything but the desire to be awkward and to nitpick. After all, Stefan Kisielewski must surely know what a personal tragedy unemployment spells especially to young people, and how it fosters the growth of social pathology. It would be the last thing our society needs.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES POLISH-CUBAN YOUTH GROUP

AU301848 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "General Wojciech Jaruzelski Among the Youth of Mazury District"]

[Excerpts] On Wednesday 25 July, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and PPR premier, visited the young people from all over Poland who are staying in summer camps in Mazury District in Suwalki Voivodship.

W. Jaruzelski's several-hour-long visit to a group in Wiklasy, near Gizycko on the Niegocin Lake, accompanied by Waldemar Swirgon, PZPR Central Committee secretary, and Andrzej Ornat, youth affairs minister, was an important, sincere, and direct meeting with the youth, while at the same time it emphasized the internationalistic ties that link Polish youth with the young people of other socialist countries.

The hosts of this group -- members of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth from Katowice Voivodship -- were that day entertaining a 160-person group of Cuban youth from the Carlos Roloff Mialowski First Brigade, who had been visting our country since 29 June. It is composed of leading Cuban pupils and students and, above all, young Cuban workers. It is worth adding that another group of Polish youth is now staying in socialist Cuba. This is the result of the personal initiative put forward by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Fidel Castro, the Communist Party of Cuba and the PZPR.

In replying to questions the group posed and conveying his personal thoughts, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, spoke about how the fate of Poland was shaped during the course of history as well as in recent years. He then indicated that there is a great deal in common between the history of Poland and Cuba -- the struggle for independence, joint aspirations toward socialism, and joint character traits, such as an even temperament. The young guests from Cuba listened attentively to Wojciech Jaruzelski while he was characterizing the tense international situation and the struggle of the forces of socialism and progress for peace.

However, the majority of questions and answers concerned the issues of the younger generation and its place and role in the country's affairs, as well as matters relating to ideological education, and especially education through work. It was in this light that Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the special importance of Polish youth contacts with the young people of the socialst community countries. Such meetings, he said, are not only an adventure, but are, above all, an important lesson in internationalism, and a contribution to the work of friendship between our nations, as well as to the work of socialist education for the good of the future.

A heavy rain shower interrupted this talk, but only for a short while.

Referring to the next questions, the premier emphasized many times the importance of concern for peace, which is so greatly threatened today, by citing the historical test that Poland went through during World War II, which was begun on our soil by Nazi fascism.

Turning to the Cuban youth, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, once more asked them to convey his most sincere greetings and best wishes on the occasion of Cuba's national day.

Despite the fact that the friendship meeting was officially ended, direct talks continued for a long time, as did the singing of Polish and Cuban songs, and shouts evidencing that Cuba has sincere and never failing friends in Poland.

CZYREK MEETS WITH DPRK YOUTH LEAGUE OFFICIAL

LD302349 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jul (PAP) -- Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received on 30 July Yi Yong-su, member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. J. Czyrek talked about the progress of fulfillment of the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress. He pointed out the role of young people in the changes taking place in Poland. J. Czyrek noted that the PZPR leadership ascribes great significance to the all-round development of PPR and DPRK cooperation, including the further expansion of contacts of young people of the two countries, and also gave assurance of anti-imperialist solidarity and full support for the heroic Korean people in its struggle for the unification of the motehrland. Yi Yong-su reported on participation of the DPRK's young people in socialist construction. He stressed that the recent visit by Kim Il-song to Poland created the foundations for a further expansion of cooperation between the youth of the PPR and the DPRK. He expressed thanks for the solidarity of the Polish people with the struggle for the unification of Korea, and gave a high appraisal of the progress and results of his visit to Poland. Taking part in the meeting were Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Chief Directorate of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, Leszek Miller, director of the Youth Department of the PZPR Central Committee. Kom Yong-sul, DPRK charge d'affaires, was present.

DECLARATION ON UPPER VOLTA PRESIDENT'S VISIT

AU310645 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jul 84 pp 1, 5

["Joint Declaration on Strengthening Friendship and Developing Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Upper Volta"]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the National Revolutionary Council [CNR] of the Republic of Upper Volta and chief of state, paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania from 25-27 July 1984.

The president of the CNR of the Republic of Upper Volta and the officials who accompanied him visited economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and in the country. The high-ranking Upper Voltan guests were received everywhere with regard and warm hospitality, an expression of the feelings of friendship that exist between the two countries and peoples. The two presidents conducted official talks which took place in a warm atmosphere of friendship, understanding, and mutual understanding.

The talks were attended on the Romanian side by: Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Bulucea, minister of transportation and telecommunications; Ion Lazarescu, minister of mines; Ioan Folea, minister of geology; Alexandru Rosu, minister-secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; and Petre Tanasie, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the Upper Voltan side by: Daouda Traore, member of the CNR; Hama Ara Diallo, minister of foreign affairs; Diagbougou Diagnoagou, CNR member; Philippe Ouedraogo, minister of equipment and communications; Boubakar Ahmadou Hama, minister of commerce, industry, and mines; Congo Emmanuel Kabore, general secretary of the Council of Ministers; and Amade Ouedraogo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

I

Stressing the positive relations of friendship and cooperation established between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Upper Volta, the two presidents agreed to act to more broadly to develop cooperation between Romania and Upper Volta in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and other fields of common interest.

The two heads of state stressed the particular importance of economic cooperation and trade for the general development of relations between the two countries and for strengthening relations between the Romanian and Upper Voltan peoples. They decided to intensify economic cooperation between the two countries in such fields as mining, transportation, agriculture, and industry. They agreed on Romania participating in the exploitation of braunite in the Tamboa area.

For this purpose, the two presidents signed an agreement-program aimed at the long-term development of economic and technological cooperation and trade between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Upper Volta. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Thomas Sankara agreed on convening the Joint Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation in the first half of 1985 and on strengthening the role of that commission in coordinating and promoting economic relations between Romania and Upper Volta.

The two heads of state also decided to intensify relations between the two countries in education, culture, science, technology, health care, and sports, and to expand exchanges between trade unions, youth, women, and other mass organizations.

II

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the CNR of the Republic of Upper Volta examined the complex problems of the present-day world. They expressed their deep concern for the very serious tension in the international situation as a result of the policy of force and diktat, interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the maintenance and redivision of the spheres of influence, the unprecedented intensification of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and the aggravation of certain conflicts in various parts of the world.

The two presidents also expressed concern over the widening of gaps between the developed and developing countries at a time when the consequences of the world economic crisis and the lack of progress in efforts aimed at establishing a new, more just, and equitable world economic order still exist.

Given this situation which threatens international peace and security and deeply affects the peoples' interests, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Presidnet Thomas Sankara believe that decisive and urgent measures have to be taken to stop the trend toward confrontation and war and to promote a policy of detente, respect for national independence, peace, and cooperation among nations.

For this purpose it is necessary to take firm action to establish international relations on the solid basis of the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, equality of rights, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, mutual advantage, and respect for each people's right to decide on their socioeconomic development road by themselves.

The two presidents believe that the basic problem of the present-day world is to stop the arms race and proceed to tangible measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensure lasting peace in the world.

In this context, they stressed the need to immediately effect a general and total ban on experiments with nuclear weaponry, stop the production and gradually cut back on nuclear weapons until they are completely eliminated, ban the development of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, cut back on military expenditures, eliminate military bases, create denuclearized zones and zones of peace in various parts of the world, and dismantle military pacts.

The two heads of state pointed out that the financial resources freed as a result of reducing military expenses must be used for solving each country's problems, and particularly for helping the developing countries to accelerate their socioeconomic progress.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the CNR of the Republic of Upper Volta expressed particular concern about the serious situation created in Europe as a result of the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles followed by the announcement of nuclear countermeasures by the Soviet Union. They spoke out for halting the deployment of the American intermediate-range nuclear missiles and the implementation of the Soviet countermeasures, and for resuming the Soviet-American negotiations with a view to achieving an agreement that can bring about the elimination of the intermediate-range missiles and of all nuclear missiles from Europe.

At the same time, the two heads of state stressed the importance of developing cooperation and relations of good neighborliness in the Balkans and of turning this region into a zone of peace and cooperation, free of nuclear arms and foreign military bases. They spoke out for creating such zones in the northern and central parts of Europe and in other parts of the world.

Referring to the proceedings of the Stockholm conference, the two presidents stressed the importance that the proper progress of this meeting can have for developing contacts and cooperation among the European countries, for strengthening trust and security on the continent, and for achieving disarmament.

Analyzing the situation in Africa, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Thomas Sankara stressed the increasing determination of African peoples and countries to live in total freedom, to consolidate their national independence, to deepen economic cooperation among themselves, and to strengthen their unity of action. They highlighted the important role incumbent upon the OAU in the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist, and neocolonialist policy, against racism and the policy of apartheid on the continent, as well in the efforts made for politically solving the differences existing in Africa.

The two presidents believe that the problem of Chad must be solved by the Chadian people themselves without outside interference and on the basis of national reconciliation.

Regarding Western Sahara, they spoke out for finding political solutions to its problems based on the appropriate OAU resolutions and on those of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly.

The presidents of Romania and Upper Volta pointed out the need to ensure Namibia's independence without delay and the right of the Namibian people to decide by themselves on their future development. The two presidents reasserted their countries' solidarity with and their full support for the Namibian people in the struggle for independence, led by the South-West African People's Organization, their only legitimate representative. The two heads of state also pointed out the need for making all possible efforts in the international arena and for taking efficient measures for the implementation of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council regarding Namibia's independence.

The two presidents spoke out for the abolition of the apartheid policy and of racial discrimination in South Africa and for ensuring equal and democratic rights for all citizens of that country. They also spoke out for respect for the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the southern African countries and for observance by South Africa of the obligations assumed under agreements with countries in the area.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Thomas Sankara emphasized that in the current conditions of increasing numbers of hotbeds of tension in the world, everything possible must be done to solve all the interstate conflicts and differences solely through negotiations. They believe that only on this basis can the existing conflicts in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, Central America, and other parts of the world be solved.

On the issue of the Middle East, the two presidents reasserted their belief that a lasting, just, and general peace in that region can be achieved only through Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war, by solving the Palestinian people's problem by granting them their right to self-determination and independent statehood, and by ensuring the existence, integrity, and security of all the countries in that area.

They firmly spoke out for organizing an international conference under UN aegis and with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO as the legal representative of the Palestinian people, and of other countries that can contribute to reaching a solution on the Middle East problems.

The two heads of state appreciated the positive developments toward an understanding among political and social forces in Lebanon, and spoke out for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from that country, without preconditions, in order to ensure Lebanon's national independence, sovereignity, and its unity and integrity.

Referring to the great loss of human lives and great material damage caused by the continued war between Iran and Iraq and to the danger this war creates for the peace and stability of that region and of the world, the president of Romania and the president of Upper Volta emphasized the need to immediately end the war, to cease all military actions in the Gulf, to withdraw troops within their internationally recognized borders, and to begin negotiations designed to peacefully solve the problems between the two countries.

Noting the serious consequences for all countries of the persisting economic, energy, and financial-monetary crises and of persisting underdevelopment in vast areas of the globe, the two presidents believe that an urgent requirement for peace and people's security, for the future of mankind itself, is to eliminate underdevelopment, to gradually reduce the gaps between rich and poor countries, and to establish a new international economic order.

In this respect they highlighted the importance of extensively promoting international economic cooperation aimed at eliminating protectionist measures, ensuring the marketing of raw materials at profitable and equitable prices, implementing special aid programs for the developing countries in agriculture, industry, transportation, and other fields of activity, promoting transfers of modern technology, training national cadres, and ensuring a substantial increase in the necessary development funds.

Taking into consideration the serious situation created as a result of the high interest rates policy of the developed countries, the two heads of state stressed the need for an overall solution that can lead to cancelling the debts of the poorest countries, lowering interest rates for the others, rescheduling debts for longer terms and at lower interest rates, and granting new credits to the developing countries.
Noting with anxiety the fact that the negotiations held to date at the United Nations and other international forums have not yielded results that can contribute to a lasting recovery of the world economy and to the economic progress of the developing countries, the two presidents pointed out the need to immediately begin general negotiations based on a constructive political will.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Thomas Sankara emphasized the importance of expanding and deepening the economic cooperation among the developing countries and of strengthening their solidarity and unity of action. In this respect they spoke out for organizing a summit meeting of the developing countries aimed at developing cooperation among them and at establishing a common strategy for negotiations with the developed countries.

The two heads of state are of the opinion that the United Nations is the most appropriate framework for many-sided negotiations on resolving international problems.
To fulfill this target, the two heads of state believe that action should be taken to enhance the role and increase the efficiency of this world organization in strengthening peace, security, development, and cooperation, to democratize its structures and activities, and to adapt it to the requirements and current and future realities of the international community.

The two presidents value the adoption by the United Nations of the Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Differences and stressed the importance of creating a standing body of good will, mediation, and conciliation within that organization in order to increase the contribution made by the United Nations to preventing conflicts and to the peaceful solution of existing ones.

The presidents of Romania and Upper Volta reiterated their conviction that all states, irrespective of size, sociopolitical system, economic, and military potential, must actively participate on an equal footing in resolving the problems of a general interest. They believe that small and medium-sized countries, developing and nonaligned countries must play a more important role in discussing and resolving current international problems. Along this line, they stressed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid and for peace, security, and national independence, for stopping the arms race and disarmament, and for establishing a new international economic order.

The two presidents decided that cooperation between the two countries in the international arena should be intensified, as should cooperation within the United Nations and its specialized bodies, within the Group of 77, and within the Nonaligned Movement with a view to increasing their contribution to a just and democratic settlement of the major problems in the international arena and with a view to promoting peace, security, and cooperation throughout the world.

III

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the CNR of the Republic of Upper Volta expressed their complete satisfaction with the Romanian-Upper Voltan summit dialogue, with the talks and understandings that have been concluded in the belief that they represent a valuable contribution to deepening relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the interest and to the benefit of the Romanian and Upper Voltan peoples, of the cause of peace, independent development, progress, and international cooperation. The two heads of state assessed that the results of the visit confirm the particularly important role played by the summit meetings in determining the trend of developing Romanian-Upper Voltan relations.

The president of the CNR of the Republic of Upper Volta and chief of state, Captain Thomas Sankara, expressed, on his own behalf and on that of the delegation accompanying him, warm thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to the friendly Romanian people for the particular hospitality they enjoyed during the visit to Romania.

Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the CNR of the Republic of Upper Volta chief of state, invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, an official friendship visit to the Republic of Upper Volta. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visit will be established through diplomatic channels.

Neptun 26 July 1984
Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania
Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the CNR of the Republic of Upper Volta and chief of state

MOSCOW SUSPICIOUS OF INTER-GERMAN RAPPROCHEMENT

LD021539 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Commentary by Milika Sundic]

[Text] Erich Honecker, the GDR's chief of state and party, is scheduled to visit the FRG late next month at the invitation of Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The preparations for the visit are in progress and as things stand now it is quite likely to take place. Despite the coolness between the East and West, relations between the two German states are marked by a certain degree of closeness and by visible attempts on both sides, Bonn and Berlin alike, to ensure the continuation of the efforts made in this direction. The GDR has just received a credit from the FRG amounting to nearly 1 billion marks and free of any restrictions as to its use.

Great interest is being shown in Honecker's visit to the FRG. It is the Germans themselves who are most pleased by the visit and who expect the most from it. On the other hand, if one bears in mind the history of inter-German relations and the existing situation in the European Continent, the importance of the Honecker-Kohl meeting exceeeds the borders of divided Germany, not only because this would be the first visit to be paid to the FRG by a GDR chief of state and party, but also because the meeting between the leaders of the two Germanys marks a turning point in Bonn-Berlin relations and a significant novelty in their behavior.

However, in view of the place and role of the two German states in divided Europe, Honecker's announced visit to the FRG, the same as any form of inter-German rapproachement, has met and is meeting with certain suspicion. There are even fears that the two German states could unite one day, which, it is considered, would fundamentally upset the existing balance of power in Europe and perhaps even further afield. This is the way, in fact, that an extensive article in Moscow's PRAVDA has been received and interpreted. The article sharply attacks the policy of the FRG and its revanchism. This attack came immediately after the announcement on the credit granted by the FRG to the GDR. The PRAVDA article even asserts that Bonn is exploiting the political and economic links between the two Germanys in an attempt to undermine the GDR's sovereignty and political system.

In the GDR they did not have to work very hard to decipher this warning from PRAVDA and consequently, as soon as a commentary giving the opposite view was published in the Hungarian trade union newspaper they took the opportunity to acquaint their public with both views. Moscow was thus given to understand that its anxiety about the fate of the political system in the GDR was unjustified and that the improvement in relations between the two German states would not lead to the elimination of the differences between the two political systems. Indeed no such danger exists because the differences are so great that there is no possibility of any ideological rapprochement. Of course, it remains to be seen whether Moscow's warning to Berlin will have any effect on Honecker's planned visit to the FRG and whether the visit will have any consequences for relations between the GDR and the Soviet Union. One would say that it is not likely to have any such effect, but one never knows. At any rate Berlin has found itself in a difficult situation and it will take both time and effort if not to eliminate, at least to reduce Moscow's suspicion.

All this shows the extent to which interbloc relations are subject to various tribulations and how little is needed to slow down the pacification processes. This is so only because any progress in this direction is viewed within the framework of bloc calculations through exclusively bloc eyes.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH DIZDAREVIC

LD011844 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Sarajevo, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson arrived this evening in Sarajevo on a 2-day working visit to Yugoslavia.

The eminent guest from friendly France was met and welcomed at Sarajevo Airport by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs. Calude Cheysson and his wife were also welcomed by Alija Basic, member of the republican executive council; Vladislav Jovanovic, head of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Office for Western Europe; and other officials.

Talks will take place in Sarajevo tomorrow between Raif Dizdarevic and Claude Cheysson.

Visit Shortened by Hijacking

AU021900 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, who paid a working visit to our country, has left Sarajevo for Paris. Although the visit was shortened because of the hijacking of a French plane, before he left, the head of French diplomacy had comprehensive talks with his host Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs. Here is a report by Sarajevo radio reporter Zoran Pilovic:

The talks between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Claude Cheysson, french minister of external relations, that were held in Sarajevo today, have once again confirmed the closeness of the two countries views on many current international issues. Federal Secretary Dizdarevic and his guest Claude Cheysson expressed concern about the existing tension in international relations and about the ever-intensifying arms race, now moving toward space. The significance and work of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe were positively assessed. Special attention was paid to the development of the complex and volatile Middle East crisis. Along with stressing the significance of efforts that are being taken with a view to peacefully solving this crisis, both countries have also positively assessed the latest Soviet proposal on a peace conference in the Middle East.

Raif Dizdarevic briefed his guest about the nonaligned countries' activities in solving big economic problems, including the issue of ever-increasing debts that have reached alarming dimensions.

The French minister highly esteemed the role of the nonaligned countries in present world relations and added that his country especially respects the consistent and principled activity of Yugoslavia within and outside of the Nonaligned Movement in solving difficult problems that burden the international community.

A special part of Yugoslav-French dialogue was devoted to mutual relations between the two countries. These relations were highly assessed, with a remark that along with the very good and developed economic links and contacts, the situation in economic relations is still not satisfactory and fails to correspond to real possibilities.

Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, who was given a cordial send-off at Sarajevo Airport, left our country early this afternoon.

PRESIDIUM GREETS CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY CONGRESS

AU012003 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jul 84 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium has sent a message of greetings to the Third Congress of the Congolese Labor Party, which is being held in Brazzaville, expressing satisfaction over the development of relations between the two parties and readiness to further promote cooperation on the bases of equality, noninterference, and full mutual respect.

The message stresses that international relations are in a crisis, and that the creation of new as well as the fanning of existing hotbeds of crisis endangers the freedom and security of many peoples and of world peace.

The confrontation of great powers and blocs and the increasingly more ruthless use of force and pressure, the arms race that is assuming global proportions, and the stagnation in the talks for establishing a new international economic system also burden international relations, the message says.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium believes that the African Continent is particularly exposed to foreign pressures. These efforts, the message says, are also present in the attempts aimed at disparaging the OAU role.

"We are convinced that by their joint efforts the African countries will succeed in preserving OAU unity," the message says and stresses the need for increased activities of progressive and democratic forces. In doing this, the Nonaligned Movement, as an important independent and global factor of international relations, peace, and stability and as an alternative to bloc division and confrontation, plays an exceptional role.

In conclusion, the message expresses the conviction that the Third Congress of the Congolese Labor Party will represent a new impetus for the struggle of the Congolese people in building and developing the country.

RECIPE FOR U.S. PRESSURE AGAINST REGIME ATTACKED

AU022117 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Aug 84 p 2

[J. G. commentary: "The Recipe of a Lawyer"]

[Text] An American of a certain standing, Adrian deWind, former president of the New York State Bar Association, found himself in Belgrade recently in order to discuss with "Yugoslav authorities" -- his vague term -- the background to some dissident cases that are before the courts. The authorities, he says, have declined to receive him. Since he fails to agree with some aspects of our reality, he sat down and wrote an article for THE NEW YORK TIMES. There he suggests a recipe on how one should treat Yugoslavia.

We would not go into the aforementioned disagreements, to which the author, it goes without saying, has a right. We stated in our paper last fall that everybody has the right to have his own opinion of others and that those others must not get upset because of each critical remark and search for devils under the bed. There is, however, something suspicious in the aforementioned recipe if one develops it further and brings it to its logical consequences. After saying that the situation in our country "remains fluid," DeWind philosophizes as follows:

"Americans have many significant business, cultural, and other contacts with Yugoslavia and, by reacting strongly to the treatment of Mr Djilas, Mr Popovic (Lawyer Srdja Popovic), and others, they would have the opportunity to influence Yugoslavia to choose the path of openness and democratization. Expressions of concern have their effect and serve the mutual interests of the United States and Yugoslavia."

The passage contains internal contradictions of which composers of recipes are not aware or consider them trifles. For instance: America has many significant contacts with our country, but Yugoslavia, according to the author, still has to step on the path of openness and democracy. He does not ask himself whether these contacts are not a proof of openness and democratization, since they are not only state, but free contacts as well -- and have existed for a long time.

An average American does not have to know that we are open and that we are democratizing ourselves, but a man who travels with a view to investigating some social situation should prepare himself and should objectively put things in their places.

Things have obviously not been put in their places. However, that is not all. For what is at stake is the future which, according to the author, should be worked out by the Americans by "reacting strongly" toward Yugoslavia -- in order that it do this or that. It seems that even that which is not an instrument of state policy but is formed freely -- numerous contacts -- should be turned into a tool of pressure.

This is the same as if the Yugoslavs, taking advantage of their numerous contacts -- business, cultural, and other -- had each started to talk, for instance near the end of the Watergate affair, energetically inquiring when they are finally going to fire Richard Nixon, or when they are going to listen to those people, such as former Senator Fulbright, who are thinking about whether the United States should not replace its presidential by a parliamentary system.

Americans are broadminded and tolerant, but they would consider such an approach untactful.

Would it not be better to stick to our views, to convey them to one another if we consider it necessary, and to discuss them with a dutiful consideration of the position, characteristics, and history of every one of us, but to leave business, cultural, and other contacts to...business, culture, and the rest, not to pressure?

KRATOVO WORK STOPPAGE RESOLVED AFTER 45 DAYS

AU301725 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jul 84 p 6

[M. Petric Report]

[Excerpts] What many people believe to be the longest work stoppage since the war has been ended after 45 days with the return to work of just over 300 workers of the Idnina Abrasive Cloth Plant of Kratovo.

It was in fact a typical strike, which did not arise because of personal incomes, because incomes in Idnina are much above the average personal income in Macedonia, but arose because of disturbed relations in the community," Dr Aleksandar Donev, president of the Council of the Macedonian Trade Union Federation, has assessed in a statement for POLITIKA. He attempted in talks with strikers to acquaint himself directly with the background of this case.

Perhaps a fact is worth noting. Indeed, it does not explain everything, but it does say something about the conditions which idled the machines for such a long time. The collective has 150 production workers and 170 administrative employees.

"The collective closed itself against the others, it dug itself in, so to speak. For instance, for years they did not expand their capacity although they met all the necessary conditions, and also have above-average personal incomes. To be precise, they did not utilize fully even the existing capacities, and what is that if not a misuse of social property and a cause for introducing provisional measures? They could have offered at least 200 more jobts, but they closed themselves in, although Kratovo has 1,200 unemployed workers."

Donev further explained that the workers were manipulated and deluded by the leaders as regards the ill-fated integration with the Sileks Mining and Industrial Combine. The leaders "explained" to them that with the integration, their personal incomes would be only 3,000 dinars.

It was agreed that all the lost time will be made good by working on free Saturdays and in other ways, that higher incentives must be built into the distribution system for the production workers, and that the working conditions of those employed in Idnina should be improved. Little was invested in these in the past although money was available.

ASNOM 40TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED IN KUMANOVA

LD021304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0847 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Kumanovo, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- A mass meeting was held at Kumanovo today on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the first session of Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Macedonia [ASNOM]. Several thousand citizens; surviving members of the first session; veterans; people's heores; guests from the federation, the republics, and the provinces; and members of the Yugoslav People's Army were addressed by Milan Pancevski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, who spoke about the importance of 2 August 1944, postwar development of the Macedonian SR, the current socioeconomic situation, and relations with neighboring countries.

Pancevski Speaks

LD021318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0530 GMT 2 Aug 84

["Prerelease" of speech by Milan Pancevski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, at meeting in Kumanovo on 2 August in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the first session of ASNOM]

[Excerpts] Kumanovo, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- Ilinden in 1944 was the synthesis and realization of centuries of aspirations and ideals of the Macedonian people and the fruit and expression of its revolutionary struggle, Milan Pancevski said among other things. Milan Pancevski went on to speak in detail about the development over the centuries of the Macedonian people's struggle for freedom, independence, and statehood, which culminated and was victorious through the struggle for national liberation and the socialist revolution under the leadership of Comrade Tito and the Yugoslav Communist Party [KPJ].

Speaking about the development of our society, Milan Pancevski stressed that this development had been accompanied by numerous difficulties, aimlessness, and contradictions. Consequently, we are faced today by several major problems in the socioeconomic and political fields. Such a state of affairs is basically a result of usurpation, violation, and distortion of self-management by the forces which oppose it; strengthening of various particularlist and egoist attitudes and forces in economic and political life; and the insufficient strength and effectiveness of the LC in the struggle against these trends and forces, as was also clearly stressed at the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee.

Consequently, Pancevski stressed, all the working people and citizens, the working class, and in particular the LC have only one alternative: to go into an energetic battle for the consistent implementation of self-management -- in other words, of decisionmaking by the working class. We must state clearly and unambiguously that various people, acting from technical-bureaucratic, etatist, or anarchistic-liberalist positions, are violating and usurping self-management. On the other hand, they cooperate with one another in criticizing and denigrating self-management as a system with the aim of creating the most favorable conditions for increasing their power and manipulating the working clas and the LC or, in other words, self-managing and democratic relations in our society.

This is why the LC has started a resolute struggle against these forces and relations and why it should start an even more energetic process of differentation, which will proceed from how well every individual carries out one's work tasks or performs one's function, as well as from whether one violates or usurps self-managing relations either openly or in a concealed manner; whether he privatizes social property and violates self-managing, legal, and constitutional norms; and, finally, whether he maintains an opportunist or passive attitude to ward all this. By starting such an ideopolitical battle, we are actually struggling to ensure the material basis of self-management, which is the material prerequisite and goal of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

The LCY and the working class as a whole also face the imperative need to identify and overcome the causes, relations, and forces which contribute to the existence and consolidation of the phenomena of isolationism, particularism, autarky, and so forth. We must state clearly and openly that these phenomena are indeed highly in evidence within the organizations of associated labor and on a wider scale in branch and reproduction relations, in relations between municipalities, and all the way to the phenomena of isolationism which manifest themselves in a variety of forms between the republics and the provinces.

This is one of the most serious ideopolitical and economic problems of our entire development, Pancevski stressed. This state of affairs has a negative effect on the realization of self-managing socioeconomic and political relations in the whole system, stifles economic and market laws, and restricts the optimum possibilities for development. All this makes it objectively difficult to expect us to successfully take our place in the international division of labor, which is a must and an economic requirement. All this encourages diverse nationalist forces and provides them with enough room for activity in every environment and for expressing their own forms of national egoism. This can have a negative effect on the further deepening of the AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] principles of fellowship and equality. On the basis of such a critical assessment of the situation, the LC must prove itself as a cohesion-giving force in ensuring the unity of the working class in all the Yugoslav areas and must be more courageous in spreading the process of self-managing integration in all the spheres of life and in working for the fuller realization of the historical interests of the working class and common interests of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

To be able to overcome the existing state of affairs and more broadly mobilize our working people and citizens we need, above all, to enable the LC as a whole to realize its vanguard role even more successfully, effectively, and energetically. For this reason, we must look even more openly and critically at the situation and shortocmings in the LC and society in general and we should particularly strive to do this within the framework and the discussion on the proposed conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and the action arising from it, which should be creatively conceived and continued until the next round of party congresses.

If the LC is to be strong enough for revolutionary action, we should first eliminate from its ranks all those who openly or in a concealed manner are acting, in one form or another, contrary to the ideology and established policy of the LC. Also, we clearly emphasize that the LC does not need the men who have a passive and opportunist attitude to the Communist tasks. On the other hand, we must wage an even more energetic, broad, and ideologically pure and open struggle against all those forces in the LC and outside of it which increasingly and frequently attack the principles of AVNOJ and ASNOM and all other fundamental values of modern Yugoslavia.

The internal and external enemies of all kinds, Pancevski said, are trying in various ways to deny the greatness, essence, and deep humanism of our revolution. They wish to alter the decisions of AVNOJ and ASNOM and through the activities of the irredentists and other forms of nationalist, unitarist, and similar tendencies they want to rehabilitate or even glorify the traitors of our revolution, peoples, and country. They attack and belittle self-management and our democratic relations and in this connection they particularly dislike the LC as the revolutionary force of the working class and the leading force in our society. The aims of these enemies are obvious. In the final analysis, they boil down to the undermining of the foundations of our socialist self-managing society, the equality and fellowship of our people, and the integrity, independence, and nonalignment of our country and to the establishment of bureaucratic-centralist or bourgeois social relations.

However, it should be clear to all that what we have today is a result of the blood and sweat of millions of our people and that, therefore, there is no force which can stop us on our way. We shall fight such enemies with all the ideological, political, and other means at our disposal.

At the end, Pancevski also commented on the complex international relations, stressing that by pursuing their peace-loving policy, the LCY and the SFRY were making comprehensive efforts aimed at reducing tension and achieving mutual understanding and peaceful settling of questions under dispute between nations and states.

Within the framework of its united and jointly agreed foreign policy, our country is interested in and strives for the comprehensive development of relations with neighboring countries and for the further promotion of economic, political, cultural, and other forms of cooperation of mutual interest. This also includes our interest in the existence of the national rights of those parts of our nations which live in neighboring countries in the form of national minorities, a matter settled by Yugoslavia long ago in its practice in a highly principled manner.

However, Pancevski stressed, in some neighboring Balkan countries, not only are the basic human rights of the Macedonian national minority denied, but even the identity of the entire Macedonian people is denied, discrimination is practiced against the Macedonian Socialist Republic, and the Macedonian language and Macedonian history and culture are usurped.

To this one should also add the crude forgery of historical facts and attempts to belittle both the struggle for national liberation and the socialist revolution of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

The Macedonian people and all the Yugoslav nations and nationalities are striving with dignity to overcome this state of affairs, since the real reply to this policy is to be found in the centuries-long struggle of the Macedonian people for its identity and statehood. The decisions of the second session of AVNOJ and the first session of ASNOM were written by Macedonian and other Yugoslav nations and nationalities with their arms and blood, in which they gave their final reply to all and decided what their own and common destiny would be.

The above-mentioned policy of a number of neighboring states obviously forgets historical mistakes and failures of the policies of all the bourgeois system in connection with territorial claims and enslavement of other people, which led our own and other Balkans people to great tribulations and bloody wars. We think that lessons should be drawn from history to avoid straining our present-day relations and cooperation and having our future generations inherit the heavy burden of the past. If there is no change of policy and behavior in these countries, their attitude, whether one likes it or not, will represent an objective obstacle to the development of more comprehensive and deeper cooperation in all the fields which are of vital interest for all the Balkan peoples.

TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT 24 JULY PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU021549 [Editorial report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 24 July carries a 40-second film clip on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on that day which discussed the forthcoming sessions of the Presidium and the Central Committee. Disconnected shots of sections of the large doughnut-shaped table in the usual hall show Ali Sukrija presiding, and Secretary Dimce Belovski sitting on his left. Among others seen to be attending the session, the following can be recognized: Ivan Stambolic, Dragoslav Markovic, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Dusan Dragosavac, Hamdija Pozderac, and Nikola Stojanovic; Mitja Ribicic and Milan Kucan.

BRIEFS

NEW SKOPJE UNIVERSITY RECTOR -- The 33rd university election meeting in Skopje yesterday elected Dr Hristo Andonov Poljanski, professor of the Philosophy Department, as new rector of the Kiril and Metodij University in Skopje. Marija Bakalovska, professor of the Technological Department; Dr Risto Buzalkov, professor of the Biological Department; and Todor Dzunov, professor of the Department of Law, were elected prorectors for the next 2-year term of office. The new leadership will take over on 1 October this year. [Excerpt] [Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 30 Jun 84 p 13 AU]

NEW SLOVENE VETERANS OFFICIALS -- Ljubljana, 28 Jun -- After a critical discussion, delegates of veterans' organizations (158 of them arrived from the whole of Slovenia) adopted the report on the organization's activity during the past year, stands and decisions on future activity, and elected Bozidar Gorjan-Bogo president of the republican committee of the Federation of the Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Slovenia, Cveto Novak new vice-president, and extended the term of office for 2 years to the hitherto secretary, Marjan Lenarcic. At the assembly today, veterans unanimously elected the following members of the Republican Committee: Cveto Novak, who also became vice-president today, France Gresak, Niko Belopavlovic, and Zvone Krzisnik. [Excerpt] [Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 29 Jun 84 p 1 AU]